The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873. NUMBER 222.

STOVES AND TINNERS' STOCK.

EXCELSIOR Manufacturing Co.

612 and 614 NORTH MAIN-ST., ST. LOUIS,

OFFER TO THE STOVE DEALERS OF THE WEST AND SOUTH

52 SIZES

OF THE CELEBRATED

CHARTER OAK STOVES

TEN WITH LOW RESERVOIR.

Also, a complete and well selected stock of

Tinners' Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

From the leading Factories of the country, which are offered at as low rates as same quantity and quality can be purchased in any Western city. Please examine our list before purchasing elsewhere.

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FENCE WIRE And SKAPLES, TIN PLATE AND Metals.

Orders by Letter solicited, guaranteeing that they will be promptly and faithfully executed at LOWEST FIGURES.

DRESS GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 West Madison-st.,

OFFER, TO-DAY,

Large lot of Ladies' Silk Ties, lace trimmed, at 25c, formerly $1.00.

500 Pairs Linen Cuffs at 10 cents per pair, very slightly soiled; regular price, 40 cents.

2,000 Linen Collars at 5 cents each; worth 20 cents each.

Large lot Hamburg Edgings at 10 cents per yard; half price.

Better qualities Hamburg Edgings; largest and cheapest stock in the city.

Ladies' Heavy White Cotton Hose, 15 cents: a bargain, worth 25 cents.

Bargains in Ladies' Ties, Ribbons, and Gloves.

1,000 pairs Ladies' Spring Lisle Gloves, 25c.

Great Bargains in Silks, Dress Goods, and Shawls, as heretofore advertised.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Published This Day:

I. PALMETTO LEAVES.

A volume of Sketches of Southern Scenery, Life, and Character. By HARRIETT BEECHER STOWE. 1 vol. Small 4to. Illustrated. $2.00.

"The book is mainly devoted to the vegetable phase of nature in Florida; and a very pleasant phase it is. It does not neglect, however, many other points touching which the public is curious,—the hygienic question in all its departments, the labor question, etc. About these it furnishes a great amount of useful information in an agreeable shape. Mrs. Stowe likes Florida, believes in it, and praises it warmly."—*The Literary World.*

II. MEMOIR OF A BROTHER.

By THOMAS HUGHES, author of "Tom Brown's School-Days at Rugby," etc. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.50.

The many admirers of "Tom Brown's School-Days at Rugby," and "Tom Brown at Oxford," will find this book peculiarly interesting. It gives fresh views of the school life at Rugby, while Dr. Arnold was Master, and of Dr. Arnold himself; of University life; of English country homes and their attractions. The fine manly character of the brother (George Hughes), is described and illustrated with fraternal affection and pride; and his father's robust manliness is shown in some remarkable letters. It is in all respects a noble book, and will newly commend its author to our admiring regard.

*For sale by Booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

This well-known Hotel, rebuilt upon the old site, corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., will open for the reception of guests on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, elegantly furnished, having a passenger-elevator, bath-rooms, etc., with hot and cold water in each room, warmed by steam, and amply provided against fire, by fire-plugs and hose on every floor. The Proprietors invite the patronage of the public, feeling confident that a reputation of more than 15 years' standing will be fully sustained.

OLD TERMS—$3 PER DAY.

RICKEORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.

A. F. Wells, formerly of Briggs House; W. D. Rector, late of Barnes House, Clerks.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

TERMS, $2.00 PER DAY.

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

From April 1, a handsome three-story and basement marble-front house, elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $300 per month. Address O 93, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of the West Division is called for this evening (Saturday), at 7:30 p. m., at Tammany Hall, corner Lincoln and Indiana-sts., to nominate satisfactory candidates for the coming election. DAVID BALLANIN, A. M. HEINSTEAD, JOHN T. O'SULLIVAN.

ELEVATORS.

SAFETY

The public are interested to KNOW whether or not the various Passenger Elevators now in use are absolutely safe. We CLAIM that our

WATER BALANCE ELEVATOR

Is SAFER than any Steam Elevator now manufactured, and we are ready

TO PROVE IT

BEYOND A DOUBT, to any one interested.

That the public may be fully informed, we hereby

Challenge

Any and all manufacturers of Steam Elevators to a

TRIAL TEST

Of the safety arrangements they use on their best machines, before a

Committee of Experts

Who are competent to give the whole subject an intelligent investigation. The Committee to be composed of eminent Mechanical Engineers, to be selected by the Engineer-in-Chief of the City of Chicago, or any one else of equal character and ability.

While we consider the question of safety of PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE, we would like also to submit to such Committee the following questions:

Which Elevator runs with the most comfort and feeling of security to passengers?
Which runs the smoothest and with the least noise?
Which runs the fastest?
Which will carry the most passengers in a day?
What is the cost per passenger?
Which is best under control of the operator?
Which is most likely to get out of order?
Which will make the round trip quickest?
Which can be started and stopped quickest?
Which costs most to operate?
Which is subject to most wear and tear?

We offer this challenge, not simply for an advertisement, but with a desire to get authentic information to the public, that they may know whether or not it is safe to ride upon Elevators, and on which kind they may consider themselves safest. WM. E. HALE & CO., Southeast corner State and Washington-sts., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The Executors of the Estate of Thomas Suffern, late of New York, now offer for sale

SIXTEEN HUNDRED LOTS,

Bounded on the north by Division-st., on the east by Robey, on the south by Chicago-av., and on the west by Western-av.

These Lots will front on the above-named streets, and also on Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts.

This valuable property has never before been placed in the market, and is now offered on the most favorable terms. For plats, abstracts, and terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, Agents, 523 Wabash-av.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

At a bargain, at Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. Depot. Gothic Cottage on brick basement, containing 8 rooms, furnace, filter, well, and cistern; lot 142x183; ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Inquire of W. P. JONES, Room 16, No. 163 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year. GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

$15,000.00

UNION HIDE & LEATHER CO. STOCK FOR SALE.

Pays large dividends. Must be sold. For further particulars apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO., Cabinet-Makers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FIXTURES,

Factory, cor. Kinzie-st. and Ashland-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. B. PRESTON,

138 Lake-st. 138

BELTING AND RUBER STORE.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, HARDWARE

58 and 60 Lake-st.

Builders' Hardware a specialty. All kinds of Trimmings in Bronze, Silver and Nickel Plate, and other styles.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr., LAWYER,

Commissioner for Illinois and All the States, 318 Broadway, Rooms 6 and 7, New York.

Experienced in taking testimony on commission.

FOR SALE.

TREES! TREES!

$20,000 worth, all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap at the SHEFFIELD NURSERY, 44 Racine-av.

R. J. LEWIS, Prop.

Take the Chicago and Clybourn-av. cars.

VICK'S FLOWER SEEDS

For sale by HOVEY & CO., 141 State-st., Chicago.

Send for catalogue.

"GUNS."

A line of choice Breech-loaders, at moderate prices, now in stock. Also, Muzzle-loaders, Fishing Tackle, and Sporting Goods. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., Importers, 335 Wabash-av.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

$20,000 Hardware Stock for Sale,

Together with Lease, Fixtures, and Good Will, at Quincy, Ill. Business founded in 1844, and has always been the leading house in the city. Best of reasons for selling. Parties desiring a safe and permanent business, in a growing and prosperous locality, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves upon easy and liberal terms. For particulars address GARDNER & ROBERTSON, Quincy, Ill.

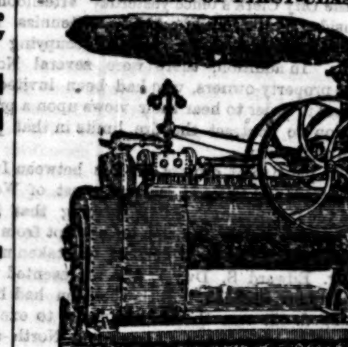
MACHINERY.

RICHARDS IRON WORKS,

47 & 49 South Jefferson-st.

W. B. BATEHAM, Prest. J. C. RICHARDS, Supt.

BUILDERS OF FIRST-CLASS



Portable and Stationary Engines, PUMPING ENGINES, AND Water Works Machinery,

For Cities, Towns and Villages, including Water Mains, Stand Pipes, Fire Plugs, and Direct Water Supply, with or without Reservoir.

We are prepared to make PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES in detail, giving complete cost of equipment for water supply of from 100,000 to 10,000,000 gallons daily, with direct pressure from the fire plugs, dispensing entirely with hand engines or steamers.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

BELT'S PATENT SHEET-IRON Roofing.

Parties desiring a Metal Roof will find the PERFECTNESS, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS of this Roofing very deserving of examination and adoption.

PRICE: EIGHT DOLLARS per square, PAINTED on BOTH SIDES, boxed and delivered on cars in Cincinnati, O.

CONTRACTS for 100 squares or more, will be entered into for its application on buildings in Chicago at NINE DOLLARS per square, measured after roof is laid, and

WARRANTED WIND & WATER PROOF.

This Roofing is very simple and rapid of application by any ordinary house carpenter.

For further information, circulars, or orders, address

W. S. BELT, Patentee and Manufacturer, 56 and 58 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open April 2.

For admission to College or Grammar School apply to Rev. J. DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

Entrance Examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For Catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUAL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL NOTICE.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL.

In consequence of the severe storm, the opening of this celebrated Hotel will be delayed till SATURDAY, April 5, when the finest and most commodious Hotel on the continent will be in perfect order to receive guests. C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

ART GALLERY.

$3 **COPYING.** $3

TAKE YOUR Old Pictures of Deceased Friends To BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied and enlarged. BRAND'S ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 **Children's PHOTOGRAPHS.** $3

BRAND makes a specialty of Children's Photographs; so while the little ones are in good health, take them to his studio, where you will get the finest work for THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN. 596 Wabash-av.

HATS.

HATS! BREWSTER,

NORTHWEST CORNER CLARK & MADISON-STS.

OVERCOATS.

H. H. HUSTED & CO., Corner Clark & Monroe-sts.

Fine Spring Overcoats $22, Equal to Custom Made at $30 to $35. Fine Cassimere Spring Overcoats, all Wool, $10, Very Cheap. All Clothing Our Own Make, and Equal to Any in the City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS OF

Commercial & Law BLANKS,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

ELECTROTYPING,

Of every description, executed PROMPTLY, in FIRST-CLASS STYLE, at REASONABLE rates. A. ZEESE & CO., 114 Monroe-st.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Work of Organization--Forming Clubs Throughout the State.

The Princeton Memorial to the Legislature.

Strong Development of Hostility to a Protective Tariff.

About 1,000 Townships Already Organized, and 100,000 Persons Enrolled in Clubs.

Partial List of Local Societies.

Those gentlemen, who, after the Bloomington Convention, interested themselves in the farmers' movement, found the majority of those with whom they met, or whom they addressed, unprepared to meet the issues involved in a contest with the railroads. Farmers were aware of the wrongs and disabilities under which they suffered, but they did not know where to look for an adequate remedy. A certain amount of instruction and education was necessary to bring them up to the required point. This was accomplished by means of meetings held everywhere throughout the State.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION

went rapidly on. Township, county, and district associations were formed, and system gradually grew out of what was at first mere chaos. A definite plan of operation only needed to be suggested to receive the sanction and co-operation of all intelligent persons who were interested in the movement. An account of all the meetings held, and the gradual but universal spread of indignant sentiment, is impossible. There is no public record of the farmers' movement accessible, although a full and correct history will no doubt be eventually written. We can only allude to the public meetings held in this part of the State, some of which were reported in the newspapers of Chicago, and advise our readers that what was true of one county and township was measurably true of every other county and township in Illinois.

In a previous article, men prominent in the movement, and countries where the feeling of hostility to the railroads was most virulent, were specified. One of the most active and valuable workers in the northern and western part of the State was

S. M. SMITH, OF KEWANEE,

whose oratory was always fervid, although his logic has sometimes been flamed with extreme acrimony, and a bitterness almost personal. To no one person more than Mr. Smith is the cause indebted for the success that has thus far been achieved. He has been moving about over a large extent of country, speaking almost daily; has been rarely in his office, although his duties as Secretary were onerous, and required close attention. As in the beginning of every public movement, the business that should be first attended to has been the last,—that is, the supplying of the exchequer with needed funds. Mr. Smith has made considerable expenditures from his own pocket, for which he has never been reimbursed. Large sums are understood to be in the treasuries of local clubs and granges, which only need to be diverted into the proper channels to subserve the general interest of the farmers.

The first efforts made were in the

FORMING OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

On Saturday, Feb. 1, a club was organized at Neponsett, one of the centres of this three-cent passenger-trouble. The day was one of the coldest of the season, but the meeting was enthusiastic. A club of 31 was organized, which has since reached a membership of over 100. Before the Bloomington Convention, clubs had been formed at Galva, Walnut Hill, Knox County, and at Altona. On the 5th of February, the farmers living near the centre of Henry County, met at Cambridge, the county-seat, talked over their troubles with much energy, and organized an association. Farmers' conventions had not then acquired the habit of passing resolutions, the burden of their talk being, that railroads should "obey the law," and that all should insist on "riding according to law" whenever they had occasion to travel by rail. On the 8th of February, a meeting was called at Princeton to prepare a nomination to the Legislature. About twenty gentlemen were present, most of them men of intelligence and education. Prominent in the meeting were the Hon John H. Bryant; Dr. Breed, a retired physician of Princeton; and Mr. Stevenson, whose name is familiar to those who have watched the progress of the farmers' movement.

THE FOLLOWING MEMORIAL

was the result of the deliberations. It is worthy of preservation as concisely and vigorously expressing the views and feelings of the farmers of the State:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned, citizens of Illinois, having long suffered from the arrogant assumptions, outrages, robberies, and extortions of our railroads, are moved to present this our memorial to the Legislature of the State, now in session at Springfield. We come not as humble suppliants begging favors, but as free-born citizens of the State, demanding right and justice at your hands. The magnitude and vital nature of the interests involved, demand speedy and decisive action. No other question of such grave importance, in the opinion of your memorialists, can be brought before the Legislature, and therefore we invite to its consideration your most earnest, careful and prompt attention. For nearly two years the legal fares have been fixed on all the railroads, and discriminations in freight charges have been forbidden by law; and yet, as far as we have been able to learn, in not a single instance has the law been complied with, but has been persistently and wilfully violated; thus setting at defiance the authority of the State, and systematically robbing the people. Shall we, can we longer submit to this state of things? Can we longer allow the authority of our Government to be set at naught, contemned, and trampled under foot, by these soulless corporations, without losing our independence and self-respect, and receiving the contempt of the world? Aside from personal wrongs, of which our citizens so justly complain, should not every sentiment of patriotism inspire us to make a united and determined effort to free our State Government from this degradation?

"The State can tolerate no divided sovereignty with corporations of its own creation." As was said on another occasion, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." This is a struggle for mastery, between the State and the railroads, and one or other must go to the wall. At present the railroads are supreme, as far as they choose to be. They have thrown down the gauntlet, and challenge the State to the combat. In defense of rights, no more sacred than those of whose violation we complain, nearly all justifiable wars in history have been waged; and shall we sit supinely down, and tamely submit to these outrages and this open defiance of our authority, dictated by the great capitalists of Europe and our Eastern cities, and enacted by their paid agents? And who are the dictators? Aliens to our soil, who have no sympathy with our people, no interest in our welfare, further than to filch from our hard earnings the largest amount possible, to gratify their gloating avarice. That the Legislature has the power, through appropriate laws, to settle the whole question on the proper basis, we have not the remotest doubt. The redress we propose, is to be obtained through legal and peaceful means. We seek nothing through violence or revolution; and yet we are not blind to the fact that all the railroads in the State, with all the wealth of their owners, and all the influence of their agents and attorneys, would be as the chaff of the threshing floor, before the breath of an outraged and indignant people, should they once become satisfied that all legal and peaceful remedies had failed.

Knowing that the power rests with the Legislature and Executive, supported by the people, to redress our wrong we demand: First, the re-establishment of the supremacy of our State Government in its original integrity, by compelling the railroads to submit to its authority; and second, the restoration of the violated rights of the citizen, by protecting him from insult, extortion, robbery, and mob violence. All that is necessary to gain the desired end, in the opinion of your memorialists, are proper laws, honestly and energetically administered. The people are aroused, and ready and eager for the contest. Let us have laws fixing maximum freight charges, as the Constitution requires, and let these laws with those already enacted fixing maximum fares, be sustained and enforced by a law establishing a railroad police, through which our citizens shall be protected in their rights, and all violators of the law promptly arrested and brought to punishment. Let us place these arrogant violators of our laws on the defensive, making the State the plaintiff. The State must fight this battle. For the individual citizen, the legal remedy is a snare and a delusion; but for the people collectively, the contest will be short, and the victory decisive. Let then the whole power of the State be placed in the hands of proper officers, for the special protection of the citizen against railroad aggression, making it their imperative duty to see that your laws are faithfully executed. So long as the railroads can make disobedience more profitable than obedience to law, so long will the law be violated. So long as they can forage upon the people to pay the expenses of litigation, litigation will continue, for it does them no harm. Railroads delight in law-suits, injunctions, appeals, and all the endless quibbles and interminable delays of the Courts, through which they keep all their profits, and the people are continually robbed. What we demand is some action that will strike at their dividends and make it unprofitable to disobey the laws. No timid, temporizing, half-way measures will satisfy the people, or accomplish any good; but the power of the State must be brought to bear at once upon the most vulnerable point. Let its strong hand be placed upon every agent, conductor, or employe of the railroads, who is found violating the law; let him be arrested, fined, and imprisoned. The end justifies the means, and the cost, whatever that may be, for the end sought, is nothing less than the preservation of our free institutions from utter ruin and destruction. "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

We, therefore, the tillers of the soil, with all others who may choose to unite with us, come to the Legislature with a united voice, demanding that they enact such laws, and put in execution such measures as shall re-establish our State Government in its original purity and supremacy, restore the violated rights of the people, protect them from outrage and robbery, and vindicate the dignity and self-respect of the Legislature; and to this end we ask that the Legislature pass an act for an ample and efficient police force.

On the 10th of February, a large meeting was held at Oneida, Knox County, and a club formed, which is now one of the most flourishing in the State Association. About the same time, a second club was formed at Kewanee. At the county meeting held at Princeton, February 15, occurred the difficulty in regard to

RIDING ACCORDING TO LAW,

mentioned in our previous article. Strong resolutions were adopted. While the discussion in regard to the appointment of

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

was at its height, a meeting was held at Morrison, of which D. W. Dame was the moving spirit. Resolutions were adopted adverse to the confirmation of Messrs. Stillwell, McCrea, and Robinson, whose names were afterwards withdrawn by Gov. Beveridge; and the Legislature was advised by telegraph of the formal action of the meeting. The course of this gathering of farmers was more noteworthy, because Stillwell himself was a resident of Whiteside County. The Executive Committee advised the holding of farmers' meetings in

EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE

on the 22d of February. The advice was followed wherever the circular came in time. Half of the counties held meetings, at which the memorial prepared at Princeton was signed by every one to whom it was presented. Resolutions were also everywhere passed denouncing the appointment of Stillwell, McCrea, and Robinson.

Lewiston, Fulton County, formed a club on Feb. 26, at a meeting where there was much earnest speaking. A second meeting was held at Oneida, on Saturday, the 1st of March, and the membership of the local association raised to 200. The Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Whiteside County, and S. M. Smith, addressed a large meeting of farmers at Dixon, Lee County, on the 4th of March, which formally expressed its views in a series of well-considered resolutions. The Opera-House at Galesburg was filled by members of the Farmers' Club of Knox County and the adjoining region, on the 5th of March, to listen to addresses from Messrs. Flagg, Lawrence, and Smith. Meetings similar in their objects, numbers, and results, occurred at Brimfield, Earlville, and Elgin, on the 11th, 12th, and 15th of March. The last was addressed by Thomas M. D. Richards, President of the Clubs of the Fourth Congressional District.

ONE OF THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC

gatherings of the whole campaign was that at Rochelle, Ogle County. The attendance was from about half the county, but was large. The speakers were the Rev. Mr. Cook, of Lee County, and Clinton C. Buell, of Whiteside. Dr. Hooten, of Centralia, has been one of the most effective organizers in the southern half of the State. The meeting at Amboy on the 19th inst. showed that the foreign element of our agricultural population sympathize ardently with the present movement.

The more recent conventions at Princeton, Earlville, and Peoria have been fully reported in the public prints.

The question of high prices and oppression by monopolists, naturally drew the attention of farmers to the raising of revenue by means of

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The associations began to pass resolutions expressing their sense of wrong, early in February. The tariff-plank was introduced at all the meetings soon after the making a platform became a habit. The question was one upon which the farmers of the State had always been divided. The majority of them had been identified with a party one of whose established principles was the justice and necessity of a tariff for protection. The unanimity of sentiment with which the tariff resolution was adopted, whenever presented, was a matter of surprise to all observers. Scarcely a voice was ever raised in opposition to it at any meeting in any quarter of the State; and, when the final vote came, there was never a dissenting voice. The history of the question at one meeting has been its history at all meetings. For many weeks, the anti-tariff resolution adopted took something like the following form:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested and instructed to use all honorable means to secure a repeal of the duties on lumber, salt, pig iron, iron and steel rails, and those articles which enter largely into the construction of lake and sea-going vessels and agricultural machinery.

More recently, this anti-tariff sentiment

HAS MATURED ITSELF,

and assumed the following shape, from which advanced position we presume there will be no retrograde movement:

Resolved, That we insist that the duty on iron, steel, leather, lumber, woolens, tin, railroad rails, plush, velvet, and all material used in building railroads, engines, cars, and steamships, ought to be at once repealed; that the interests of the laborers and artisans of Pennsylvania and New England, as well as the farmers of the West, require absolute free trade in these materials; that it is quite as essential that such materials shall be imported free of duty as that railroads should obey the laws; that free-trade would enable the railroads to make a tariff of prices conformable to law.

It is impossible to tell accurately the number of farmers in the State who belong to the associations. Systematic reports have never been made to the Secretary of the State Association, containing the desired statistics. There are 102 counties in the State, and 1,500 townships. It is a very moderate estimate to say that

EIGHT HUNDRED TOWNSHIPS

have already organized clubs, or have the field occupied by the lodges of the Patrons of Husbandry, which are called "granges." Some people, whose means of information are excellent, place the number at 1,000; others say that there are not less than 1,200. The number is certainly far beyond computation from any means now at our disposal. A few counties have more than twenty of both associations. The average membership is about 100 male adults, and increasing. The combined membership of the clubs and granges of the State cannot, therefore, fall much below

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

at present, with a prospect that, by fall, more than half the voting population of Illinois will be included. In the light of these facts, the farmers' movement assumes a magnitude little dreamed of by those who are unfamiliar with the subject.

THE FOLLOWING LIST

includes the names of all the clubs accessible at present. A list of granges will, in due time, be added. Many of the numbers attached below indicate the membership as reported several weeks ago. Most of them now exceed 100:

Allen, McLean County, 120.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, McLean County, 140.
Blue Mound, McLean County, 50.
Mount Hope and Funk's Grove, McLean County, 80.
Saybrook, McLean County, 200.
Normal, McLean County, 100.
Normal Township, McLean County, 200.
Danvers, McLean County, 80.
Rock Creek, McLean County, 60.
Old Town, McLean County, 200.
Cropsey, McLean County, 60.
Yates, McLean County, 80.
Selma, McLean County, 120.
Chenoa Industrial Association, McLean County, 120.
Lexington, McLean County, 350.
Sherwood, McLean County, 30.
McLean, McLean County, 50.
Eureka, McLean County, 100.
Agricultural Board, Mercer County.
Preemption Club, Mercer County.
Richland Club, Marshall County, 100.
Brighton, Macoupin County.
North Otter, Macoupin County.
Agricultural Board, Madison County.
Bird Township, Macoupin County.
Macon Protective Society, Macon County.
Austin, Macon County.
Pleasant View, Macon County.
Mosquito, Macon County.
West Township, McLean County, 100.
Arrow Smith, McLean County, 120.
Yates Township, McLean County, 80.
Hudson, McLean County, 60.
Dann, McLean County, 150.
West Township, No. 2, McLean County, 60.
Lawn Dale, McLean County, 120.
Towanda, McLean County, 180.
Farmington, Fulton County, 100.
County, Fulton County, 150.
Union, Fulton County, 300.
Lee, Fulton County, 80.
Otter Creek, Fulton County, 60.
Cass, Fulton County, 100.
Norris, Fulton County, 51.
Grundy County Agricultural Society, 100.
Galva, Henry County, 60.
Galva, No. 2, 100.
Bishop Hill, Henry County, 100.
Burns, Henry County, 100.
Cornwall, Henry County, 80.
Orion, Henry County, 100.
Cambridge, Henry County, 80.
Union, Henry County, 65.
Hancock, Hancock County, 100.
Appanoose, Hancock County, 100.
Elvaston, Hancock County, 120.
Logan, Logan County.
Tonica, LaSalle County.
Farmers' Association, LaSalle County.
Little Prairie, Marion County.
Tennessee, Marion County.
Marion, Marion County.
McClellan, Marion County.
Horse-Shoe Bend, Marion County.
Farmers' Branch, Marion County.
Seven-Mile Prairie, Marion County.
Walnut Hill, Marion County.
Clinton, Marion County.
Seven-Mile Prairie, No. 2, Marion County.
Bethel, Clinton County.
Union, Clinton County.
Centralia Protective Association, Clinton County.
Sandoval, Clinton County.
Honey Brook, Clinton County.
Gilman, Iroquois County, 80.
Horticultural Society, Iroquois County.
Farmers' Protective Club, Iroquois County.
Farmers' Convention, Iroquois County.
Loda, Iroquois County.
West Galena, Jo Daviess County, 80.
Squaw Grove, DeKalb County, 100.
Sandwich, DeKalb County, 80.
Sycamore, DeKalb County, 60.
Mass-Meeting, DeWitt County, 300.
Agricultural Society, DeWitt County, 100.
Texas, DeWitt County, 80.
Rutledge, DeWitt County, 70.
County Farmers' Club, DeWitt County, 400.
County Farmers' Meeting, DeWitt County, 150.
Union, Ford County, 100.
Piper City, Ford County, 60.
Princeville, Peoria County, 100.
Hallock, Peoria County, 100.
Brunfield, Peoria County, 120.
Blue Ridge, Piatt County, 100.
Cerro Gordo, Piatt County, 50.
Bement, Piatt County, 50.
Putnam, Putnam County.
Monticello, Piatt County, 61.
Port Byron, Rock Island County, 80.
Canoe Creek, Rock Island County, 100.
Penn Township, Stark County, 60.
Farmers' Meeting, Stark County.
Bluff Dale, Scott County, 100.
Rock River, Stephenson County.
Tazewell Agricultural Association, Tazewell County.
Morton, Tazewell County, 75.
Manteno, Kankakee County, 30.
Sumner, Kankakee County, 40.
Kankakee, Kankakee County, 30.
Adams Horticultural Society, Bureau County.
Allen Township, McLean County, 200.
Malden, Bureau County, 100.
Talkington, Sangamon County.
Pekin, Tazewell County.
Vandalia, Fayette County.
Pilot Centre, Kankakee County.
Missouri Township, Brown County.
Knightstown, Christian County.
Kareskar Association, Union County, 39.
Farmington and West Union, Livingston County, 60.
Dwight, Livingston County, 75.
Pike Township, Livingston County, 85.
Aurora, Livingston County, 50.
County Association, Livingston County, 300.
County Union, Livingston County.
Salem Agricultural Society, Carroll County.
Philo, Champaign County, 75.
Farmers' Association, Champaign County, 120.
Rantoul Protective Association, Champaign County, 100.
Hensley, Champaign County, 50.
Newcomb, Champaign County, 40.
Savoy, Champaign County, 80.
Ivesdale, Champaign County, 150.
Colfax, Champaign County, 40.
Neponset, Bureau County, 150.
Mineral, Bureau County, 80.
Ohio, Bureau County, 60.
Berlin, Bureau County, 85.
Buda, Bureau County.
Milo, Bureau County.
Macon, Bureau County, 75.
Providence, Bureau County, 100.
Walnut, Bureau County.
Lamville, Bureau County.
Eppard Point, Livingston County, 60.
Odell, Livingston County, 100.
Nebraska, Livingston County, 80.
Oswego, Livingston County, 100.
Walnut Grove, Knox County, 125.
Galesburg, Knox County, 100.
Oneida, Knox County, 130.
Chestnut, Knox County, 200.
Victoria, Knox County, 50.
Sparta, Knox County.
Orange, Knox County.
Salina, Kankakee County, 30.
Agricultural Board, Kankakee County.
Lisbon, Kendall County.
Pana, Christian County, 100.
Knightstown, Christian County.
Buckeye Prairie, Christian County, 100.
Coles County.
Charlestown, Coles County, 47.
Farmers' Protective Association, Union County.
Vermillion, Vermillion County.
Oregon, Ogle County.
Mt. Vernon, Ogle County.
Arcola, Douglas County, 16. In this township there are nine clubs, one of which has 80 members.
Delta, Douglas County.
Vandalia, Fayette County.
Illiopolis, Sangamon County, 32.
Morris, Grundy County.
Hurricane, Montgomery County.
Manhattan, Will County.
Levan, Wabash County.
Elk River, Jackson County.
Prairie Township, Shelby County, 100.
Earl, LaSalle County.
Leland, LaSalle County.
Mission Point, LaSalle County.
Farmers' Association, Grundy County.

Convention at Pontiac, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., March 28.—The Farmers' Association of Livingston County met to-day at the Court-House in Pontiac, and were called to order by I. N. Still, of Nebraska, President. The Committee upon Resolutions reported:

WHEREAS, Self-preservation is the highest duty of man, also the most sacred privilege which free institutions and popular government grant a sovereign people;

WHEREAS, The agriculturist in other parts of the world did sink into their present unhappy and degrading condition in consequence of the corrupt influences of a wealthy aristocracy and privileged nobilities, such as the monopolists are on the point of establishing in this country;

WHEREAS, The unparalleled and gigantic system of bribery and corruption existing between railroad corporations and public officers everywhere; the steady refusal by one executive to enforce the existing laws against railways, and particularly, the continued action of our Legislature in quashing decisive laws, whereby to stop the present highway robberies by those monopolies; and the indifference with which the said public servants look upon the sufferings of the people, is fast destroying the last remnant of confidence in the present Executive, the Legislature and Courts, threatening the existence of our great and glorious republic, and the nation with hopeless ruin, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of Livingston County in mass convention assembled, here solemnly proclaim before God and man, that our rights we will defend and maintain at all hazards, at whatever costs or sacrifices, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, now and forever.

Resolved, That while we profess unbounded faith in popular government and free institutions reverence for our constitution, and obedience to our laws, we mean war against the tyranny of monopolies in all shapes or forms.

Resolved, That, like the immortal Revolutionary heroes of a century ago, we are bound by one common tie into one great and indivisible brotherhood, determined to arise for our just cause, the cause of the robbed, insulted, suffering, and downtrodden laboring classes, one for all and all for one, shoulder to shoulder, and that we will not rest until we shall have accomplished our task, which is justice and right to all men.

Resolved, That the act recently passed against strikers is only one more proof, if, indeed, such were needed, that legislation is at present exclusively carried on in the interests, for the protection, and through the influence of capitalists, and monopolies, and mainly with a view to benefit railroad kings, while these are allowed to plunder, abuse, maltreat, or maim the unprotected public at their own pleasure and will. If, then, this is to be made exclusively a rich man's country, we believe it is high time that the workingmen of all classes and denominations, tribes or professions, creeds or sects, granges and clubs should unite with us for one common cause and concerted action, and we hereby extend to all such our hand of friendship, and sincerely invite communications from their headquarters.

Resolved, That the railroad companies of the State, by persisting for over a year and a-half to run their trains in open violation of law, have become outlaws, and by extorting from the traveling public higher rates of fare than they are allowed by law are robbers, and have no rights that good citizens are bound to respect, save the rights of outlaws and robbers.

Resolved, That while occupying their position of open defiance to the laws of the State, all free passes issued to or thrust upon our State and County officers, editors of newspapers, and other prominent citizens, are intended as bribes for the purpose of inducing our public men to aid in binding the hands and feet and tongues of the producing and laboring classes, and holding them securely, while the railroads rob and plunder them of their substance.

Resolved, That our members of the Legislature be requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of a good, efficient, and just law, just to all the citizens of this State, and just to the railroad companies, regulating their charges for freight and passengers; also, a law prohibiting the issuing of free passes to all State and county officers, and prohibiting all State and county officers from traveling by railroads in this State without first paying the rates prescribed by statute.

Resolved, That, we, the people of Livingston County in mass convention assembled, do most emphatically denounce and condemn the proceedings of the members of Congress who voted for the salary iniquity, and that we consider it a source of corruption, a shame and a disgrace upon every member of Congress who is implicated in it; and that they have broken their contract by refusing to work for the stipulated amount at the time of their election.

Resolved, That we demand that they repeal the law to refund the money thus unjustly stolen from the Treasury.

Resolved, That if they fail to do this, that we demand that they resign, in order that we may fill their places with honest men.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the course of J. L. Norman, of Odell, and others, in fighting this question of resistance to monopolies meets our approbation, and that we pledge ourselves to stand by them with money and muscle to the bitter end.

Resolved, That we recognize as of the very first importance in the great question of cheapening transportation to the seaboard the improvement and connection by enlarged canals of the natural waterways to the sea.

Resolved, That while the sufferings among the farmers of Illinois and the West from the want of cheap transportation are palpable and alarming, and the freight upon corn to the sea-coast is greater than its price at market, and while we are anxiously looking to any and all of the proposed methods of relief, we believe that our interests and those of the whole country require absolute free trade in all the materials which are used in the construction of railroads, engines, cars, and steamships, and that all laws prohibiting us from buying in the cheapest, and selling in the dearest markets, should be at once repealed.

The Odell and Dwight delegates were detained over an hour by the refusal of the Alton & Chicago Railroad Company to carry them for 3 cents a mile until they had first obtained the names of the "three-cent-a-mile" men. C. M. Smith, Secretary of the State Association of Farmers, addressed the convention for an hour, and his remarks were marked by candor and good sense. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Dubuque County (Ia.) Farmers in Council.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 28.—A County Convention in the interest of agriculture was in session here this afternoon. Delegates from more than half the townships in the county were present, together with many farmers, not delegates drawn there by a desire to see what was meant. The object of the meeting was to arrange for organizing Granges or bands of farmers in every township or community in the county. The question being raised that, if a secret society was formed, it would prevent the Catholics joining, it was stated that it was not secret only so far as its own welfare is concerned; that it certainly was not sectarian or political, as many Catholics belonged.

James Wilkinson, of Tama County, explained the object and working of Granges, that through their influence many implements and articles most needed by farmers were more cheaply procured than through the usual channels; it allowed them a voice in fixing the prices of their products, and in a measure would compel railroads to cheapen freights. It was shown that plows sold by the dealers for $22 were obtainable by Grangers at $14.50, and other farm-machinery in proportionate reductions.

After a few desultory remarks from different parties, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the farmers of Dubuque County, here assembled, mutually pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to induce the formation of Granges or farmers' clubs in our respective townships, as may be deemed most expedient.

The Convention then adjourned, after agreeing to meet on Saturday, May 24, in their respective townships to organize Granges.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Threatened Strike of the New York Gasmen--The Demands of the Brooklyn Plasterers--A Boston Judge's Opinion of Riotous Strikers.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A conference of committees of employers and journeymen carpenters was held last evening, but it is understood that no settlement was arrived at on the eight-hour question. The final meeting will take place next Thursday.

The gasmen are to meet on Monday. If the companies then refuse to return to the eight-hour system and place additional men at work, a strike will take place on the Monday following.

The plasterers of Brooklyn last evening demanded $4.50 per day for eight hours' work. A refusal will result in a strike.

BOSTON, March 28.—In the case of Timothy Hagan, of the striking horse-shoers, for threatening and assaulting Peter Pinkington for going to work as a horse-shoer in the railroad company's shops, Judge Parmenter to-day decided that the offense came within the statute in relation to compelling persons to do acts against their will, by threats, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both imprisonment and fine.

In reviewing the matter, Judge Parmenter said: The acts alleged and proved in this case are peculiarly offensive to the free principles which prevail in this country, and if such practices could enjoy impunity, they would tend to establish a tyranny of irresponsible persons over labor and mechanical business, which would be extremely injurious to both. The Judge held Hogan in $1,600 bail on both complaints for trial at the Superior Court.

LONDON, Eng., March 28.—Twenty-five hundred coal miners in the Belton-Farnsworth district have struck.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Signal Service reports this morning give the following thermometer indications: San Francisco, 49 degrees; Omaha, 40; Duluth, 30; Marquette, 31; Chicago, 38; Detroit, 30; Buffalo, 24; Quebec, 15; Burlington, Vt., 24; Boston, 33; New York, 29; Washington, 35; Charleston, 53; Jacksonville, Fla., 54; New Orleans, 58; St. Louis, 46; Louisville, 40. Snowing in Minnesota, on Lake Superior, and in Lower Canada.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Probabilities—The storm centre in Wisconsin moves to-night northeast, and on Saturday eastward over Canada. Southerly winds, veering to brisk southwest, over the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, with continued rain, clearing away in the latter region during Saturday morning. Fresh to high northwest winds will prevail over the Upper Lakes and Lower Missouri Valley. South and west winds with cloudy weather will prevail in the Eastern Gulf States, and westerly winds with clearing weather in the Southwest. For the South Atlantic States, easterly winds with clouds and rain. For the Middle Atlantic Coast, southerly winds, backing to northeast, with threatening weather, and possibly rain. For New York and New England, south and east winds, with threatening and rainy weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Wilmington, Norfolk, and Cape May.

IOWA.

Accidentally Shot—Dubuque City Politics.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 28.—A sad accident occurred in the family of John Walmsby, living six miles north of Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa, a few days ago. A son aged 3 years was accidentally shot by his brother, aged 14. The elder boy was sitting on the end of a sofa, handling a loaded gun, while his little brother was playing at the other end. The muzzle of the gun was pointed toward the younger boy, and it was accidentally discharged, blowing his under jaw off. He lived about four hours after receiving the wound, and died in great distress.

At a political convention of reformers and men anxious for reform in the administration of city affairs, irrespective of party, to-day, H. H. Ward, Republican, was unanimously nominated for Mayor, with a strong ticket of nominees for the other city officers.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Legislative Investigations Into Medicine and Religion.

Allopathy vs. Homeopathy--Orthodoxy vs. Heterodoxy.

Commencements of the Medical and Law Departments.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 25, 1873.

The present Michigan Legislature, like the last Congress, seems to be bent on investigations.

MEDICINE.

Several attempts have been made by the Homeopathists to secure the appointment of instructors in the Medical School of the State University, to teach the doctrines of Hahnemann. They claimed that the public moneys were unlawfully used to further the interests of so-called "Allopathy." A previous Legislature went so far as to order the Board of Regents to appoint a Professor of Homeopathy. This the Regents refused to do, claiming that they were not subject to legislative instructions. Popular clamor again brought the subject before the Legislature, and a bill has been introduced providing for the appointment of two Professors of Homeopathy. The bill passed the Senate, but was tabled in the House for further consideration. In the meantime, committees were appointed to visit the University and inquire if a particular theory of medicine, in distinction from all others, was taught there. That there is no particular theory taught, was held by Dr. E. O. Haven when President of the University. As a commentary on this theory, it may be said that the Professor of the Practice of Medicine, Dr. Palmer, has occasionally given courses of lectures specially devoted to denunciation and ridicule of Homeopathy. The Legislative Committee, however, arrived yesterday, and proceeded to examine the Professors of Materia Medica and Practice concerning the doctrines taught by them. In answer to questions, these gentlemen claimed that the system of medicine taught was opposed to all "pathies,"—their system being known as "regular medicine." They would strenuously oppose the admission of Homeopathy, believing that such action would ruin their department as a school of medicine. The medical practitioners would not send students. If two Homeopathic Professors were appointed, their graduates would not be recognized by the American Medical Association. And, finally, the Professors hinted that, should the bill before the Legislature become a law, they would at once resign their positions. It seems likely that the proposed bill will pass the House. A conflict of authority will probably then arise between the Legislature and Regents. As the extent of the powers of the Board of Regents is disputed, the Supreme Court will probably have to decide the difficulty.

RELIGION.

In response to the numerous petitions of this session, the Committees were also instructed to inquire into the religious character of the University.

While some Chicago ministers are demanding a reunion of Church and State as the only safeguard of civil liberty, the people of Michigan are inquiring, through their Legislature, whether sectarian instruction in religion is given in the State University. When the University was organized, the religious question was compromised by the selection of Professors from the several Orthodox denominations. As the University has risen in character and influence, high mental and moral attainments have, with some exceptions, come to be considered as sufficient qualification for a Professor. Of course, many people of good intentions have looked upon the University as a school of depravity, prolific in lessons of immorality. As a result of these childish notions, denominational "colleges" have been founded in various parts of the State. These schools, while serving to detract from the prosperity of the University, have risen but little above the grade of first-class village schools. For some time past special assaults have been made upon the religious character of the University, by both the Orthodox and Free-Thinkers,—the former claiming that the college is fast becoming a pronounced enemy of their peculiar dogmas, whose supremacy is essential to the public weal; while the latter as strongly assert that the public money is unlawfully used to bolster up sectarian notions and denominational prejudice. On the Orthodox side, the discussion has been mainly carried on by the Presbyterian clergyman of Ann Arbor, the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, a young man fresh from the Divinity School of Yale. As correspondent of the New York *Evangelist*, he has periodically given utterance to gloomy forebodings concerning the present and future religious status of Michigan University. Coming, as he does, from the straight-jacket, dormitory system of Yale College, he becomes alarmed at the individual freedom allowed at this Western institution. Here, after the example of Harvard, compulsory attendance at chapel has been abolished. From this and similar acts, Mr. Duffield reasons that the University is rapidly nearing the worst type of Materialism, with all its attendant horrors. In fact, he is very much of a pessimist. He sorrows over the fact that the moral and religious tone of the college must depend on the personal efforts of Professors. He would have some quicker way of reaching the desired end.

The Committee having the investigation in charge examined, yesterday, President Angell, Dr. B. F. Cocker, Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Professor of History. These gentlemen were free to say that, if Christianity is sectarian, then this institution is sectarian; Christianity is not sectarianism. The Committee not having been given a definition of sectarianism, their conclusions could not be very definite. Dr. Cocker said: "I teach that Atheism is opposed to Christianity; Materialism not necessarily. I believe in spirits; believe they sometimes appear after persons are dead, as, *e. g.*, Samuel to Saul, and therefore Spiritualism is not opposed to Christianity, as far as they have the common grounds of belief. In my teaching of natural religion, I deduce the Christian as the true religion, but that there is a vast amount of God's eternal truth even in the religions of the heathen world, and that the highest form of truth is the doctrines taught by Christ." The Committee have yet to make their report, so that their conclusions are not known. It seems evident, however, that the University is quite as catholic in its religious spirit as is possible for men of different religious views to make it. Yet, that some things have shown a spirit of intolerance among certain portions of the Faculty and students, is too true. A recent instance may be given: The Students' Lecture Association have usually given complimentary tickets to the city clergymen. They have, however, refused to extend the favor to the Unitarian clergyman, the Rev. Charles H. Brigham, a distinguished scholar and a Christian gentleman.

Sensible people will conclude that the moral and religious status of the University is not far from the right, notwithstanding the clamors of Mr. McCracken, the instigator of the so-called investigation, on the one side, and Mr. Duffield, on the other.

W. F. F.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

met on Monday morning in the President's room, with every member present.

The list of students presented by the Secretary of the Law Department, and recommended for graduation was concurred in; as was also that of the Medical Department.

Mr. Gilmore, Chairman of the House Investigation Committee, was allowed to state that he believed there must be some reason why the Board of Regents had not established

A CHAIR OF HOMEOPATHY

as directed, and asked that a written communication on the subject be addressed to the Committee, to be submitted to the House of Representatives. A Committee of three was appointed in compliance with the request, who should draft an expression of their views on the subject.

It was decided, by a resolution, that hereafter all diplomas issued by the authority of the Board of Regents shall be signed only by the President of the University and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

A motion prevailed, to the effect that hereafter all surplus income to the Law Department should be devoted to the purchase of books for the Law Library.

Regent Gilbert then explained briefly the condition of the

FINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The tax of 1-20th of a mill, granted by the Legislature this winter, on all taxable property upon the last valuation, will give the University the sum of $16,500 annually for the next three years. If the deficit prove as large, however, as the past year, there will be left a little over $2,000, which is a small margin for extra expenses. Except that the University will be able to pay its debts, it is really no better off than before.

On Tuesday morning, the Board resumed its sittings. The Committee appointed to prepare an answer to the Investigating Committee made its report, which was accepted. The report stated that

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

was founded thirty years ago, when the questions now extant in medicine were comparatively unknown. The Professors who founded the department were still with us, having given their life's work to its upbuilding. They and their colleagues belong to the regular school of physicians, and naturally teach according to their belief. When the Board, ten years ago, assumed management, it found the Medical School most prosperous. It has made no radical changes, and has labored to afford to all students broad and liberal culture in medicine, and to teach medical principles common to all medical education. No student has been questioned in the least in regard to his peculiar beliefs. There are Homeopathic students in every class, who receive degrees upon examination, precisely like their fellows; and not a few of our graduates are now distinguished practising Homeopathic physicians.

The Board, in its past action on the subject of Homeopathy, has been influenced by no sectarian prejudices, and has only sought the best good of the Institution. When, in 1867, the Legislature attached to the appropriation the "Homeopathic proviso," so-called, the Board undertook, in good faith, to carry out the will of the Legislature. [I might state here that the proviso was that a Chair of Homeopathy should be established in the University.] The appropriation was accepted on the proposed condition, and the result was, that the resignation of every member of the Medical Faculty was placed in the hands of the Board. After the most strenuous efforts to reconcile the matter, and retain the integrity of the department, the Board came reluctantly to the conclusion that such a reconciliation was impossible, and that the two systems could not exist together. The following year, the Board undertook to comply with the proviso by organizing a Homeopathic School away from Ann Arbor, and appointed Dr. Hempel one of the Professors. It then asked for the appropriation, but was refused; and it was not till 1869, when the proviso was repealed that the money was given to the the causes which render the union of the two schools entirely impracticable in this country, are:

First—The intense feeling of hostility which exists between them.

Second—The thorough system of organization existing in the so-called regular school of medicine, extending from city and county to State and National Societies, is so imperious and powerful that no Professor can teach in a school connected with Homeopathy, without absolute professional ostracism. And no student who believes in the regular system, so called, will attend such a school. These reasons are apart from anything peculiar to this State, and belong to the present position of medical science and ethics in the United States, and can neither be ignored nor controlled by those who are placed in practical charge of living institutions.

This was signed by all the Regents, except one.

Donald McLean, M. D., was appointed

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

in the Medical Department at a salary of $1,800 per year.

Appropriations were made for various purposes, to the amount of over $3,000.

The Law and Medical Commencements were held yesterday. Notwithstanding the day was very stormy, the Methodist Church, in which these exercises are held, was well filled, both morning and afternoon.

MEDICAL COMMENCEMENT.

The degree of M. D. was conferred upon 85 students, including 12 ladies. Two of the latter are to go soon to India as Medical Missionaries.

The regular address to the medical graduates was delivered by President Angell. He spoke of the dignity and honor of the profession into the practice of which they were about to enter; and exhorted them not to be content with simply learning enough to accomplish their daily duties, but to overleap the walls of their own profession, and seek for truth wherever it was to be found. Every department of physics and metaphysics is offering its fruit to you. Gather it in whenever occasion offers, and make occasions often. Emergencies come in the life of everyone, and only diligent, faithful preparation will enable you to meet them. There is a glorious sphere for spiritual work also, and he who becomes a physician to the soul, even in a few of the many opportunities that occur in the life of a physician, will receive the gratitude of men and the benediction of God.

The exercises were very interesting throughout, and much curiosity was manifested to see the ladies take their diplomas.

THE LAW COMMENCEMENT

occurred at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The graduating class numbered 123, including 2 ladies.

The address was delivered by Prof. Kent, of the Law Department, and was an argument, explaining the causes of the distrust felt by the people for the legal profession, and the decline of the influence of that profession. Formerly a professional man was surrounded by a halo of reverence, which was felt by all, and which pointed him out as a leader in all social and political movements. Now, however, that has gone. The people have ceased to reverence names, and the professions are more frequently objects of ridicule. The public press has now taken the position the professional man occupied, as an expounder of political maxims, and guide to public opinions. The rush and strife for wealth have detracted much from the legal profession, and many use it merely as a means of wealth. Men of wealth are also gaining the control of Legislatures, and the result is a want of accuracy of statement, and the production of more laws than a lawyer himself can keep track of. The deficiency of preliminary training is also detracting much from the dignity of the profession. He exhorted them to broad and liberal culture, and to entertain lofty ideals of high and noble manhood. He was frequently applauded during the address, and retired amid a round of cheering which attests his popularity with the graduating class.

The Detroit Opera House band was in attendance, which enlivened the exercises with frequent pieces of music.

On the whole, it was one of the most brilliant Commencements ever held by the professional departments. The average standard of the graduates is also much above that of any previous year.

Spiritualistic Surgery--A Case of Malpractice.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times, March 18.

A queer case has been exciting attention in Hillsdale County during the past week. Some time ago a lady resident of Moscow, Hillsdale Co., was thrown from a buggy and sustained a fracture of one of the bones of her left leg, near the ankle joint. An old medical practitioner of Moscow was called in, but when the wound had healed the lady had a deformed limb, and the husband commenced suit against the doctor for malpractice. It came out on the trial that the lady and husband were spiritualists, and had been treating the fracture under the direction of a celebrated surgeon of the Hebrew persuasion, who departed this life about A. D. 14, or thereabouts. It was proved on the trial that the family had frequently averred that they were treating the fracture under the direction of this spiritual sawbones, and that they only needed the services of the Moscow M. D. to dress the wound. The jury found no cause of action against the Moscow surgeon, and the Hebrew practitioner is supposed to be out of Judge Pratt's jurisdiction.

A Clergyman Who Travels with Bowie-Knives.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 25.

The Rev. Enoch Reddall, who was recently fined five shillings by the Essex magistrates for being drunk, was again brought before the magistrates yesterday. On the former occasion the reverend gentleman brought a counter charge of assault against Eldred, the policeman who took him into custody, but the charge was dismissed. It appears that the same night Mr. Reddall, after going home and arming himself with two knives, walked four miles in search of Eldred, and knocked him down with a heavily-knobbed stick. Being overpowered by Eldred and assistants, the knives were taken away, when Mr. Reddall said one was intended for Eldred, the other for Waller, the parish Constable. He added that as he had drawn Eldred's blood, and so had had his revenge, he was satisfied. The bench expressed their intention to commit Mr. Reddall to the Assizes, upon which he said he should plead "Not guilty, as he was insane." The reverend gentleman has, it is stated, been five years in a lunatic asylum.

—Sixty acres of the farm owned by the late Edwin Forrest, near Philadelphia, which he named "Springbrook," has been set apart by his executors for the Home for aged and indigent actors provided for in his will. The Home will be surrounded by a magnificent park, to which the public will have free admittance.

FARMERS' GRIEVANCES.

Suggestion of a Remedy for the Transportation Evil.

A National Ship-Canal Between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

WASHBURN, Woodford Co., Ill., March 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Can you find room in your crowded columns for a few remarks from a subscriber, and working farmer, on the grievances of the class to which I belong,—a subject of vital importance to us, and of

GRAVE INTEREST TO THE WHOLE NATION?

Agriculture, the first of all industries in point of antiquity, is also the first in importance. It is the granite foundation, the solid masonry, on which all others are built; therefore, any combination which endangers or weakens that foundation must, of necessity, endanger the whole vast superstructure resting upon it, and all the interests that cluster around it. It is not necessary that I should take time to prove that the agricultural interests of the Northwest are suffering and in danger, as that subject has been ventilated by other and abler men; or that I should trace the close connection between the farmer and all other classes, as instinct—let alone reason—might point that out. Permit me, however, to say a few words on some of the methods of redress that are now being proposed, as a means of outlet from our difficulties, by the numberless clubs and conventions in this and other States.

I know it is generally conceded that a drunken man sees double; is it not true that an angry man is even worse off; that he don't see at all; that, in fact, he is blind to his own interests? In no other way can I account for the proceedings of my brothers of the plow, who first mob and board trains, contrary to law, and then, at their conventions, manufacture law-abiding resolutions to indorse their own law-breaking.

IT IS USELESS TO IGNORE FACTS.

No good cause was ever sustained by taking untenable ground; and why, because we are suffering, mad, and indignant, should we be blind also, and not see that the railroad company, on the 3-cent question, has a decision of the Circuit Court in its favor, and that, pending the appeal to the Supreme Court, all high-handed measures are unlawful? The fact that from two-thirds to three-fourths of our surplus produce is swamped and gobbled up in its transit to the seaboard, for want of a cheap and sufficient outlet, is, after all, our greatest trouble, and though, no doubt, we have many others, we should still keep this in view. This war on conductors, middlemen, and other small fry, to my mind, is like a man raising a bootjack to kill a mosquito, and leaving an artery unbound that is bleeding him to death, or the action of a doctor who, before bleeding a patient for apoplexy, would first draw his rotten teeth to prevent his taking the toothache.

The farmers, wide enough awake to their own private concerns, have been asleep,

AS A PARTY,

to the interests of the great industry they represent; and it is little wonder if, like Gulliver in the land of Liliput, they now find that pigmies have been taking advantage of their slumber. But, now that the Northwestern Samson is up in earnest, and ready to turn his attention to the Philistines, why should those men who profess to be his friends treat him as the Spaniard does the bull,—flutter a red flag, and distract his attention from the long, keen blade that is drawn to take his life? I would not be understood, in this connection, to mean that there are not other and serious grievances to be redressed; that we have not many wants besides the want of a cheap and sufficient outlet to the sea; but simply assert that, until such an outlet is granted to us, the remedy of every other evil would be

COMPARATIVELY OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE.

The few trunk-lines from West to East are gorged and overcrowded at present; and should the Great Northwest go on increasing the area under cultivation, they would be wholly unable to fill the bill. While they hold a virtual monopoly of the carrying trade, they can bleed their great victim on the most scientific principles. As markets rise in the East, they can raise their rates so as to rob both producer and consumer, appropriating the profits of the one, and increasing the cost of living to the other.

It requires no prophet to foretell the consequences to the Northwest if this state of things is to continue.

GENERAL WRECK AND RUIN MUST FOLLOW.

It is only a question of time. Land has already fallen, and it will continue to fall. Money has been borrowed which can never be repaid but under foreclosure of mortgage. But the farmers will not fall at once; they will work hard to keep the homesteads they have earned by their toil; they will borrow from Peter to pay Paul; they will twist, and turn, and try to stave off to the last the bitter end; but come it will; farm after farm will go at auction; and, capitalists owning the land, the former owners will become the renters.

God grant that the day may never dawn when the firesides of the Northwest shall be dismantled,—when the monopoly of profit by railroads shall have caused the monopoly of lands by capitalists. When capital shall have grasped the land, when the homesteads of the West shall be merged in gigantic estates, Republican equality will be

BUT AN EMPTY NAME.

We will then have foisted upon us an aristocracy, entrenched on the free soil of America,—at best a poor, shoddy caricature of the landed proprietors of England, having all of their faults and few of their virtues.

Nor will the farmers fall alone, for the blast that rends the foundation must shatter the building also. This is a question of vital importance to all of us,—the farmer, the tradesman, the mechanic, the merchant. All the industries and businesses in the land are more or less bound up and connected with each other, and should all combine for the preservation and prosperity of the whole.

And what

IS THE BEST METHOD

of preventing these evils? Is it to mob railroads; fight conductors, middlemen, storekeepers, grain-buyers, &c.? Is it to form clubs and conventions, excluding every class from membership but ourselves? Is it to let off steam in long-winded resolutions, resolving that railroads be run like livery-stables; that a railroad belongs as much to the public as a wagon-road: and that, consequently, every farmer can put on his own car, with power to order the livery-stable man to trot out his iron snorter and hitch to it? In short, in our efforts to do justice to ourselves, should we be unjust to others; and, in our indignation, should we become blind to common sense and our own interests?

As has been stated,

OUR GREAT WANT

is a cheap and sufficient outlet to the seaboard. This is a national want,—a national necessity. To obtain this outlet, all parties should unite, as all are interested. This just and great point gained, this first step taken, the Sevastipol of the trunk-railroad monopoly would surrender, and any other lesser monopoly would, in time, follow.

And now, where is the natural outlet to the robbed and pent-up West? Has not the great Creator Himself laid the tract and pointed the way? Was not that mighty chain of lakes and rivers, placed in almost unbroken connection from the Atlantic to the centre of the Northwest, created for practical benefit to mankind? Most certainly they were. The cost of constructing

A SHIP-CANAL BETWEEN LAKE ERIE AND LAKE ONTARIO,

some 34 miles in length, and with sufficient capacity for vessels of 1,500 tons burden, and the expense of building the locks required, would not, at the highest estimate, foot up the cost of one month of our four-years' war. Who can estimate the advantage to the nation, and especially to the West,—of such a grand national improvement as this, the union of the lakes, the rivers, and the sea? Chicago, the emporium of the Northwest, the mistress of the lakes, could then lay her hand upon the ocean's mane. Western merchants could export and import direct to and from every port in Europe; and the produce of the West would realize almost New York prices as soon as they touched Lake Michigan. Where then would be the great monopoly? The railroad kings, like Belshazzar of old, would see the handwriting on the wall, nor would they need a second Daniel to interpret it; their conscience would tell them that they had been tried in the balance of justice and found wanting.

Some may object, that a ship-canal could only operate six or seven months in the year, and that the railroads would run up freights in winter. This is not so. If they did, they would run empty cars. Home consumption and speculation would take up all the produce that the farmers could not hold over, and the tendency would be to equalize prices throughout the year. A *national* ship-canal via the lakes to the ocean would bring the produce of the West in direct contact with

THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

It would do away with the *unnecessary*,—not the *necessary*,—middleman. It would tend to prevent corners in grain. It would knock monopoly—the platform of the railway kings—from under their feet. It would help to equalize profits and prices on produce and other goods and merchandise; and, by giving new life and security to the industry of agriculture, it would give vigor to all other industries and trades. It would also be the best and surest guarantee of the ultimate annexation of Canada, by uniting, by a great natural artery of commerce, the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of both continents.

Should not all classes

UNITE, THEN, IN DEMANDING

this national improvement; that it be constructed by the nation's purse, for the nation's benefit; that it be thrown open, without money and without price, to the commerce of the world?

To gain a real, tangible advantage, there is nothing like concentrating forces upon one point at a time. The greatest military as well as political achievements have been accomplished in this way. This was the great theory of the first Napoleon. Had he not failed to put it in practice at Waterloo, he might never have existed at St. Helena. This union of the lakes, the rivers, and the sea is a tangible advantage; is it not worth while to

CONCENTRATE THE PRESSURE

of public opinion on it? Is it not worth while for all parties—Liberals, Republicans, and Democrats—to make this a test question, a sine qua non for all aspirants to office, from the Postmaster to the President? Will you stand on the anti-monopoly platform? Will you swallow the ship-canal?

In regard to the other lines leading into the main trunk roads, they should be controlled by State legislation. Let their rights be respected; let us give them the pound of flesh mentioned in the bond; but let us see that they take no drop of blood along with it. In regard to the pampered monopoly—that, bolstered up by unjust tariff discrimination, have grown fat on the sweat and toil of the people, let us demand that they be placed on their own legs; that they, with the farmers of the West, hear the injunction more true than poetical,

"ROOT, HOG, OR DIE!"

And now one word and I have done. We have been asked to remember what we owe to capital and railroads; and it is well we should. What, indeed, would we have done without them? What could we do now did they not exist? We will require them in the future as much as, or more, than we have in the past. That they are good in themselves, no one will deny; but, like other good things,

THEY ARE LIABLE TO ABUSE,

and it is this abuse, and not their use, that has roused the country to-day. If the conquering armies of ancient Rome were in past the civilizers of a barbarous world, must all their strecities be overlooked? If Julius Cæsar earned the name of the Great, was Nero any the less a villain? And if, in this country, the advent of capital and railroads has been heralded with the hosannas of the people, their abuse is the cause why these hosannas have been smothered in the curses that will ring out always against the evil acts of the oppressor. Yours, &c., C. P.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

Letter to Senator Donahue on a Special Grievance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please publish the following letter, or a portion thereof, to bring the subject to the attention of the farmers of our State, in order that, if the suggested legislation meets their approval, they may so express themselves while the Legislature is in session? Respectfully, yours, H. C. L.

PRAIRIE CITY, McDONOUGH Co. Ill., March 23, 1873.

Senator Donahue:

DEAR SIR: Your Railroad bill, which has passed the Senate, will, I think, fully meet the wishes of the farmers of our State; but permit me to suggest for your consideration whether still another concession may not justly be required of the railroad companies. To illustrate my idea: My nearest station is at Prairie City, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. Six miles south, at Bushnell, the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road crosses the former, as does also the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, which affords a direct freight route to the East. If I wish to send a car-load of produce to St. Louis or the East by one of these roads, I must hire a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car to Bushnell, there unload, and reload on a car of one of the other roads, according to its destination. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will not haul a car belonging to one of the other roads up here for me to load, take it back to Rushville, and deliver it to the Company furnishing it. This is a rule, I believe, of all the roads where they can by this means, force freight over their own lines, and they thus often deprive us of the best market. A year ago, corn was worth 6 cents per bushel at Bushnell, for shipment to St. Louis, more than at adjacent stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which practically restricts us to the markets of Chicago, Peoria, and Quincy, its own termini. (Yet the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis is one of the roads which, it is said, "don't pay.")

Now, when railroads cross each other, having stations within reasonable distance, should they not be required by law to put down at joint expense a side-track and connecting switches, and each, upon demand of the agent of the other, be compelled to receive and haul cars therefrom, empty or laden, to any required point on its own road, return the same as instructed, or forward to any other point on its own road, and return it, charging therefor only just and reasonable rates; for any excess in which, remedies and penalties might be provided?

I see no injustice to the roads in this requirement, and, if the plan shall be enforced by legislation, it will go far toward making them really public highways, and securing competition in freight rates all over our State, and would give us a choice of markets, which we cannot otherwise advantageously secure.

But, inasmuch as connecting roads might combine to render this plan nugatory, by agreeing not to force their cars on each other's roads, and to leave to each the carrying monopoly it now possesses, it may also be necessary to provide that individual companies, or corporations, may, on their own lands, put down side-tracks and switches, connecting them with any railroad, within reasonable distance of any freight station thereon, and provide their own cars, which said connecting road shall receive and hand from said side-track to any other station upon its own road, or deliver to any connecting road, and return the same when unladen or redelivered to them,—reasonable rates for said service only being chargeable therefor,

I hope the general features of this plan will meet your approval, while I have no doubt your recent study of the subject will unable you to improve it and perfect it in detail.

As, in this railroad fight, you have your hand in, let me call your attention to another class of outrages, besides wholesale freight robberies, for which redress should be provided. If a railroad company sets on fire a farmer's meadow, consuming herbage and hedges, destroys some of his stock, or kills a poor man's only cow, as frequently happens in our villages, they will offer about half the value of the property destroyed, and tell you, if not satisfied, to sue and help yourself. Should not some legal method be provided for having damages fairly assessed at the cost of the railroad? Then, if they will not pay, make them liable for plaintiff's costs and attorney's fees, &c., if he recovers judgment in court against the Company. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

H. C. LAWRENCE,
Vice-President Illinois State Farmers' Association for Tenth District.

THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABORER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am surprised to see the statement of your correspondent (J. Goulden) that $2.50 to $3 per week, in addition to board, is about the average wages paid to agricultural laborers in England. As I was born and raised in a purely agricultural district of England, and am thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the agricultural laborers, I can bear testimony that their wages will vary from 9 shillings to 12 shillings per week, with *no board*; and the laborer on 12 shillings will, in the majority of cases, be married, and have a considerable family to provide for, and have to provide for rent, fuel, etc.; and, should his family be sick, the fact of his receiving 12 shillings per week would debar him from obtaining any assistance from the officers of the Poor Law Board. And, further, if he should be thrown out of work in the most inclement season of the year, he could get no assistance in the way of "out-door relief," but would have to break up his home and go to the work-house, or take the other alternative and starve. There is a class of laborers who board with the farmer, and are single young men; but their pay, in money, would in no case exceed 7 shillings. From actual observation, I must say, that it is impossible for a more wretched, ignorant class to exist than the English agricultural laborer. Yours, &c.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1873.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

The Council Committee Will Report Against the Proposed Modification of Its Provisions.

Mr. Hesing and Other Large Property-Owners Oppose Any Tinkering with the Law as It Stands.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon to consider references. Ald. McGenniss and Miner were present, the former occupying the chair. In addition, there were several North Side property-owners, who had been invited to attend in order to hear their views upon a proposition to contract the fire limits in that portion of the city.

The petition of owners of lots between Indiana street and Chicago avenue, west of Wells, and the intersecting streets, praying that that part of the North Division be exempt from the provisions of the fire ordinance, was taken up.

Mr. Edward S. Dwyer, who represented the petitioners, claimed that the petition had been changed. It was the intention also to exempt the property between Chicago and North avenues, and he had procured the signatures of two or three hundred people who favored the project. Who struck out "between Chicago and North avenues, west of Wells street," he did not know. The property in that district was not valuable enough to warrant the erection of brick buildings. There were many frame houses there now, besides planing-mills, distilleries, and machine-shops, and not more than 3 per cent could be realized on an investment. The lots were not worth over $1,500 apiece, and an owner could not borrow sufficient funds on a lot to put up a brick dwelling.

Ald. McGenniss said he had been over the ground, and found that many large and expensive brick buildings had been erected in the district.

Mr. Hesing thought there were more names on the petition than there were lots between Indiana street and Chicago avenue, and Wells street and the river.

Mr. Dwyer could account for that. Many of the names were those of property-owners north of Chicago avenue.

Mr. Hesing did not think the fire limits ought to be changed; it would be an injury and not a benefit to the property. He thought the land was valuable enough to warrant the erection of a brick house. Nearly all the streets in the district were graded and walled, and but little money would be required to pave them. If he had money lying idle he would invest it in that locality. The people there had exalted ideas, and imagined if they put up a brick house they must make it elaborate, and have marble mantel-pieces and oak doors and window-sashes. Cheap brick houses, which could be erected for nearly the same amount required to construct a frame building, were needed, and, if put up, he had no doubt that tenants could be easily secured, and at least 12 per cent realized upon the investment. He would not lay out money there if the protection afforded by the fire ordinance were removed.

Mr. Winston supposed it was the easiest thing in the world to get persons to sign their names to a petition to hang one's grandmother, or anybody else. Nearly all persons would sign any document brought to them. Petitions were no indication of the sentiment of the property-owners. He was opposed to the contraction of the fire-limits in any portion of the city, especially on the North Side, where he resided. Should the district named be exempted, more damage would be done than resulted from the great fire itself. There were now in the North Division a large number of shanties and small tenements, which retarded its growth and the advance in value of property. The North Side was particularly adapted to residences. He had invested $100,000 there, in the expectation of the retention of the ordinance, and claimed vested rights under the law, and that the Committee had no right to change it. He protested against the proposition, as it was an outrage against all who had invested money for the purpose of building up that portion of the city.

Ald. Carney said he had procured many signatures to the petition, and all were owners of lots. The district was as much a tinder-box now as it could possibly be made. It was not just to the poor men, who paid taxes as well as the rich, to inhibit them from erecting a place wherein to live. No respectable people would live there on account of the factories and mills.

Mr. Bates thought as long as the erection of wooden building was permitted the property would continue stagnant. He desired to see the fire-limits extended, and believed, within five years, every one would consider that the best thing to do.

Mr. Adams protested earnestly against making any change. His firm had invested between $250,000 and $350,000 in that district, and if shanties were erected around their factory, their credit would be impaired. Capitalists would not loan money in Chicago if tinder-boxes were to be erected.

Ald. Carney was personally opposed to the contraction, but he was only carrying out the wishes of his constituents.

Mr. Ewing did not think a third of the property-owners in the district desired the change. It would be an act of bad faith on the part of the Council to make any alterations in the fire limits.

The Committee agreed to report adversely.

The petition asking that the property between Canal and Throop and Twelfth and Sixteenth streets be exempt so far as to permit the erection of one and one and a half story cottages, was next taken up.

Ald. Clowry said the streets in that district were narrow and unsewered, and the lots not worth more than $800. The owners were heavily taxed, and ought to be permitted to erect houses, that they might be able to pay their taxes.

Ald. McGenniss remarked that the larger portion of the property within the fire limits was not sewered. If shanties were erected in the district named, the South Division was in danger.

Ald. Clowry considered the planing-mills more dangerous than little cottages.

Ald. Powell was in favor of visiting the locality and seeing whether relief could be afforded. He hoped the Committee would attend the meeting of the select Committee to inquire into the subject to-day, and express their views.

The Committee decided to report adversely, and then adjourned.

THE NEW "JOURNAL" BUILDING.

The *Evening Journal*, which for months following the fire was the close neighbor of THE TRIBUNE, on Canal street, has just entered into occupancy of its new and elegant newspaper premises on Dearborn street, and is again our neighbor, and much to be congratulated upon its new surroundings. The *Journal* Building is a structure very handsome in its exterior, the facade of highly-wrought Ohio sandstone being one of the most striking in the city, but our friends doubtless find its chief advantages within, in most complete adaptation of the whole premises to the demands of their business. The satisfaction of the *Journal* on being at home again, and for the first time in its own quarters, shines out in a new dress, while one of its statisticians dives into the past of a city that once occupied the site of our present one, to show what Chicago has made of her time, since the first *Journal* made its appearance. We hope our evening contemporary will have even a better tale to tell of the prosperity of Chicago for the next thirty years, and feel sure the *Journal* will get its share in that advancement of a community which every well-established journal most powerfully helps.

POLICE AND FIRE MATTERS.

The Board of Police held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Present, Commissioners Wright and Sheridan. The Fire Marshal was instructed to see that the regulations regarding uniforms are carried out, and to tell the foremen to report any member of the Fire Department who refused to comply.

Policemen McInerny and McMahon were charged with inattention to duty and disobedience of orders. They are the officers sent after alleged murderer Tansey, who, as was said, made his escape while they were drinking at a saloon bar. It appeared that they were not to blame for Tansey's escape, he not having been within a mile of the saloon. They were, however, reprimanded for drinking beer.

John Cook, pipeman of one of the Babcock engines, was discharged for neglecting his duty and refusing to obey orders.

Policeman Kline, of the Eleventh Precinct, was arraigned upon complaint of William C. Butts, of No. 264 Harrison street. Butts, being perfectly sober, went to hunt for his aunt, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and was arrested upon suspicion of being a thief. He was incarcerated in a "dirty cell," and detailed his treatment in an affidavit a yard long. Capt. Gund considered his arrest justifiable. The charge was dismissed. Mr. Butts was certainly unfortunate in falling into the hands of the police, who are exceedingly vigilant in watching honest citizens, but seem to close their eyes when thieves are about.

A YEAR'S BUSINESS.

Annual Meeting of the Town Board of South Chicago--Financial Statements of the Assessor, Collector, and Supervisor--How the "Wealthiest Town in the State" Will Be Made to Bleed Next Year.

The Town Board of South Chicago met yesterday afternoon in Justice Boyden's office, for the purpose of settling up the year's business. There were present Supervisor Loewenthal, Justices D'Wolf, Doggett, Boyden, and Hinsdale, Town Clerk Spiegel. Assessor Rodbertus was also present.

After some talk about the recent statements in THE TRIBUNE, relative to the amount allowed the Assessor, the Board went to business.

The minutes were read, and so amended as to make it plain that Assessor Rodbertus had been allowed $4,400, and not $5,400.

The Supervisor reported that he received during the year $6,844.13, and had paid out $6,631.82. He had redeemed vouchers of 1869 to the amount of $1,000; 1870, $820; 1871, $1,300; 1872, $3,265. These vouchers are for advertising, posting notices, assessment expenses, etc.

The report was accepted and approved.

The final bill of Collector Tappen was presented, amounting to $2,984.91. This includes rent, stationery, advertising, desk-hire, etc. It was allowed.

The Collector reported that he had collected taxes to the amount of $179,514.43; his 2 per cent commission on which was $3,590.27. He was entitled by law to a salary of $1,500, leaving due to the town $2,090.27. There were town taxes uncollected to the amount of $2,406.02, making a total due the town of $4,496.29. After deducting the just audited bill, of $2,984.91, there was left $1,511.38 to be paid over.

The next bill was that of Assessor Rodbertus, for $975, for discount on town orders received by him to the amount of $6,500 during the years 1871 and 1872—$4,000 in the first year, and $2,500 in the last—he having been compelled to sell them at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent, there being no money in the town treasury.

The Supervisor was opposed to the bill. He did not think the town should be liable for any discount or town orders for 1871. When the last year's bill was cut down, however, an intimation was made that there ought to be an allowance for discount.

Justice Boyden said a bill like that handed in would not do. It should be specific, stating to whom each order for 1872 was sold, and for what loss.

Mr. Rodbertus said he had lost $420 on the orders of 1872. He withdrew the other bill. The matter was laid over until a formal bill could be made out.

Supervisor Loewenthal reported that, by the statement of the Town Clerk, dated September, 1871, the outstanding town orders amounted to $11,798. During 1872, orders were issued to the amount of $6,433.56. Deducting orders taken up during the year, there were outstanding orders to the amount of $11,846.56. The bills unpaid amounted to about $5,500, the total indebtedness being $17,346.56. Of the 1871 tax-levy, about $3,800 would be collected, and of the tax-levy for 1872 about $7,000, leaving a total deficiency of $7,000. He suggested that the following amounts be provided for, for 1873: Assessor's salary and expenses, $5,000; Collector's, $3,500; Rent, Town Clerk's salary, etc., $600; Supervisor's salary, $150; Town Board, $200; incidental expenses, $200; and deficiency, $7,000; and that 20 per cent be added to cover losses in collection, making a total of $20,550.

Justice Bryden moved that the Board recommend to the town meeting to vote the sum of $25,000.

Justice D'Wolf seconded it. It was the wealthiest town in the State, but for years the orders had been at a discount, since they did not raise money enough.

The motion was agreed to.

The Town Clerk was authorized to draw orders on account of the Collector for $2,500, to be charged to the taxes of 1873.

Supervisor Loewenthal was complimented by a vote of thanks, and the meeting adjourned.

CITY HALL PLANS.

The County Commissioners Vote to Admit Representatives of the Daily Press to Examine the Plans.

The Board of County Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the Chair. On motion, the regular order of business was dispensed with to take up the consideration of the matter of plans for the new Court-House.

Commissioner Singer gave notice of the death Stewart Hamilton, the night-watchman of the Court-House.

Commissioner Herting nominated Mr. Petrie to fill the vacancy.

Commissioner Harrison nominated John Halloran.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, with power to act.

Commissioner Harrison moved that the Board adjourn to the Kentucky Block to examine the Court-House plans. The motion was lost.

President Miller (Commissioner Jones in the chair) offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that the resolution offering prizes for the best three plans for a Court-House was, that the whole matter be left with the Building Committee to declare the award.

The following was offered by Commissioner Ashton as an amendment:

Resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving the said Committee authority to award the premiums until their recommendation is first submitted to this Board, and acted upon by the whole Board.

Commissioner Galloway moved that the resolution, as amended, be laid on the table. The motion prevailed.

Commissioner Ashton offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that each of the city daily papers have the right to designate a reporter who shall have permission to examine the various plans for the new Court-House and City Hall, upon receiving tickets of admission from the committees in charge.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next at 2 p. m.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Soldiers' Home was held at the Home, in South Evanston, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Hamill presided. After the transaction of some unimportant preliminary business in regard to the future management of the Home, the new Superintendent and Matron were duly installed. The resignation of Dr. F. W. Mercer, who has creditably filled the position of Superintendent for several years, was accepted. Dr. Mercer will in the future be Visiting Surgeon to the institution. The resignation of Mrs. S. S. Williamson, as Secretary, was read and accepted. Bills to the amount of $327 were audited and ordered paid, after which the Board adjourned.

The Hon. C. B. Farwell has appointed Theodore C. Perry to a Cadetship at West Point, and provided the examination proves satisfactory, he will don the gray.

CICERO.

The citizens' meeting held on Thursday evening at the Town Hall in Cicero, for the purpose of nominating town officers who would have at heart the best interests of the town, was largely attended and very spirited, resulting, after a considerable time spent in speech-making, in the following nominations:

Supervisor—C. E. Crafts.
Assessor—A. O. Butler.
Collector—E. S. Osgood.
Trustee—George Eckhardt.
Town Clerk—John Hughes.
Justices of the Peace—Samuel Dunlap and Solomon Forrest.
Constables—Louis W. Ledky, and Frederick Troister.

The following gentlemen were also appointed a Central Committee of Organization: J. W. Small, A. T. Hemingway, Shanks F. A. Smith, A. O. Butler.

HYDE PARK.

A caucus will be held at the Town Hall, in Hyde Park at 8 o'clock this evening to nominate candidates for the following offices: One Supervisor, one Town Clerk, one Town Assessor, one Town Collector, one Town Commissioner of Highways, four Justices of the Peace, four Constables, to be voted for at the Hyde Park Township election, to be held next Tuesday. The Hyde Park Campaign Committee is as follows: F. P. Van Wyck, J. F. Barney, A. D. Waldron, H. R. Bogue, James P. Root, H. Van Derbelt, R. S. Thompson, Michael Doyle.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

Description of the New Headquarters for the Officers.

Additional Equipment Ordered for the Road--Personal.

It has long been a matter of wonderment why so great a corporation as the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company should immure its general officers in the dungeon-like domicile on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Union street. The building, however, corresponds with the locality, and the greatest marvel is, how any one can do business there. But the disastrous result of the fire left no other alternative; and, once located, the officers had too many duties pressing upon their attention to waste any time in considering the gloomy surroundings. Becoming somewhat used to the latter, they resolved not to quit until they could move into a building of their own, erected with the express view of supplying every desired convenience. This requisite they will soon have. Mr. Tracy and "the powers that be" in New York have authorized it. Plans for the building are now being drawn. It will be located on the south side of Kinzie street, between Franklin and Market streets, having a frontage on Kinzie of about 180 feet, depth about 65 feet. No exterior elaborate ornamentation is intended. It will be a plain brick building, three stories in height, with a basement below the sidewalk in front and even with the ground in the rear. Probably the only exterior ornamentation will be found in the stone window-caps, the heavy cornice, and the arched central elevation, surmounted by a vane. The interior will be handsomely fitted up. Spacious rooms for each department will be provided. In the basement will be located the supply store and stationer's room, the surgeon's office, the heating apparatus, the kitchen and lunch room, for the Company have found it mutually advantageous to furnish all the officers and employes with an excellent free lunch. Thus the Company saves time and the men their money. On the first floor will be the offices of the general freight and ticket departments, the Galena Division Superintendent's office, conductors' room, and the purchasing agent's office. Along the centre of the second floor a hallway will run, on the north side of which, fronting on Kinzie street, will be the local Treasurer's and general accountant's department and the General Manager's suite of three rooms. On the opposite side of the hall will be the General Superintendent's office, requiring three or four rooms, next the General Solicitor's and the Auditor's offices. The major portion of the third floor will be allotted to the Chief Engineer, the Land Commissioner, and the telegraphers, with a few rooms for the janitor's use. The building will be heated by apparatus located in the basement, and each room will be supplied with a grate for increased heating purposes and ventilation. A sufficiency of vaults will be provided.

As soon as the weather moderates, work upon the foundation will be commenced, though the building will hardly be ready for occupancy before September or October, until which time the present incommodious quarters will be retained.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are making very material additions to their equipments. A contract for the delivery of twenty-five new locomotives has been made with the Grant Locomotive Works, of Paterson, N. J. This item alone will necessitate an outlay of something like $400,000. Wells, French & Co., of this city, are also building 200 freight cars for the Company, and, having joined the Red Line Transit Company, they have to put 200 cars into that line, which are being rapidly turned out at Buffalo, N. Y.,—the car additions making a second item of considerably over $300,000. At the Company's shops in Fond du Lac, 700 new cars for the Peninsular Division are being constructed. Also one passenger coach and one mail car each month. The Wisconsin Division car-shop, at Chicago, and the one at Clinton, Io., are also trying their skill at building passenger coaches. These extensive additions to the rolling-stock will necessitate an outlay of over $1,000,000, which, taken in connection with the 10,000 tons of steel rail to be laid in the track this summer, and the enormous outlay to be made upon the shops just outside the western limits of the city, must make it apparent that it requires a mint of money to maintain and run a first-class railway of nearly 2,000 miles.

PERSONAL.

During Col. J. H. Howe's recuperating trip to the "Sunny South," Mr. H. H. Porter, one of the Directors and a member of the Executive Committe, is Acting General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. In his Southern trip Col. Howe is accompanied by his wife and sister, and Julian S. Ramsey and wife. The time of their return is undetermined, though they are expected within ten days.

THE COMING JUDICIAL ELECTION.

From the State Journal.

We say to the farmers, beware of the Judge who will in any manner indicate to you how he will decide your case with the railroads. A man who will accept office at your hands upon such terms, will betray you when the corporations offer him enough to make it profitable to do so. It is almost equally dangerous to select a man for that office upon the ground that he is supposed to favor what may appear to be the popular view of a question which he will be called upon to decide. It is well enough that candidates for political office shall explain their views to the people in advance of their election, but a candidate for Judge, who will even accept office with the knowledge that he is expected to decide a given question in a certain way, is totally unfit to be a Judge.

There is a fear that the popularity of this movement of the people against monopoly and extortion, has drawn to its support some who are not in hearty sympathy with it. It has not been unusual for those who are opposed to a movement, to appear to join in its promotion, in order thereby to secure the control of it, and give it direction to subserve their own purposes. We should view with great suspicion the man who would appear to join this farmers' movement, and at the same time advise the "reconstruction" of our Supreme Court in the special interest of the farmers. What the people want is an able Court, and an honest Court. They want no Judges elected in the interest of any class. Such Judges would be dangerous to the best interests of the people—infinitely more so than all the moneyed monopolies of the world, with a judiciary untainted by any suspicion of being sold to any class.

Reference is had to the convention called to meet at Princeton on the 30th inst. to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Lawrence, whose term of office expires in June next. Some yet doubt the wisdom of securing Judges by popular election, but that is the mode provided in our Constitution. Accordingly, a convention of the people and a nomination are entirely proper. And if, for any cause, a new candidate is nominated and elected, there is no cause of complaint; for the Constitution, in returning the power of election to the people at stated periods, intended that they have free choice between an incumbent and a new man.

Heretofore we have been able to elect Judges without resort to extreme party measures, and have in the main secured good men. This has been especially true of the Supreme Court, and in no individual case more than in that of Judge Lawrence.

Those calling the Princeton Convention will, however, make a grievous mistake should they undertake to find a candidate who will pledge himself beforehand to decide cases in one way. A lawyer who would make such a pledge to a convention or an individual would be worthy of expulsion from the bar; and a Judge elected upon it would be worthy of instant impeachment. Who would trust a Judge who, to buy votes, would pledge his decision to expecting litigants?

Judge Lawrence has done his duty well. He is an honest, learned, and able man. It was not his fault that the Legislature passed a law that no enlightened and independent court could sustain, but it would have been his most grievous and fatal fault had he in deference to a supposed popular demand, have so decided it, as to insure a reversal by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the expense of the people of Illinois, and keeping them in trouble till another session of the Legislature.

The Supreme Court performed a high service in settling the matter so early as to enable the Legislature to remedy its former blunder, by enacting laws that will "hold water." The fact that the Supreme Court pronounced the former law unconstitutional does not prove its members to be for or against monopolies, nor for or against the people, any more than a teacher becomes the enemy of his pupil by instructing him that two and two do not make five!

If a more learned, upright, independent, and impartial man than Judge Lawrence can be found, why, nominate and elect him; but beware of the supreme folly and danger of compelling candidates to promise how they will interpret laws which the Legislature has not yet passed! Look, rather to the General Assembly. Secure wise laws, and the courts will, in good time, do their duty.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Amusing as Well as the Scientific Side of the Nosegay War.

The Carlingford Wrecking Expedition Before the Admiralty Court.

A Glimpse of Life Seen at the Criminal Court.

Breach of Promise of Marriage Suit for $25,000 Damages.

The Roman Catholic Church Case --Another Tale of War Times.

Bankruptcy Matters---A Plaintiff's Character---A Circulating Library in Court.

The nosegay case is still dragging its weary length along before Judge Farwell, and signs of fatigue are already evident upon the faces of the Fertilizer Company adherents, to whom, doubtless, the close unsavory atmosphere of a crowded court must be almost unbearable after the sweet air of Ainsworth and the Stock Yards. The researches of scientific experts and the experience of practical manufacturers are both brought into play, and it is hard to tell occasionally which is more amusing,—the long-winded, techicality-crammed, oracular utterances of the former, or the abrupt, plain, English statements of the latter. Thus far, the evidence which the prosecution have brought up goes to show that while an evil odor does certainly arise from the works and annoy parties in the vicinity, the Company exert themselves to reduce it to a minimum, and are successful, as far as the machinery they use will allow them. The opposing counsel, however, base their defense upon the assumption that there is a process of carrying on the work the Company is engaged in without giving offense to outsiders. This they hope to prove as soon as the examination of plaintiff's witnesses is concluded.

Dr. Mabin, of Chappell's Chemical Works, Bridgeport, gave evidence in the case, yesterday, without, however, throwing any new light upon the case. It was suggested that, through the agency of superheated air, the separation of water from meat might be accomplished, but he stated that such an agent was so unmanageable that it could not be used profitably. He stated, also, that he considered it absolutely necessary to apply chemicals to the material before it could be passed through the cylinder of the Ralston drying machine, but subsequently modified the remark by saying that the difficulty which arose regarding the passing of soft stuff through the cylinder was economic rather than scientific. The action of sulphuric acid in wet blood is to assimilate with and precipitate the albuminous portions of the blood. In his opinion the incipient decomposition can be arrested for months by the infusion of a large amount of sulphuric acid, but the infusion of so large a quantity would, besides increasing its cost, destroy much of the utility of the matter as a fertilizer.

Prof. Hirsch considered that the smell of the factory when he visited it was not greater than might be expected, and was not aggravated by the material used in the manufacture. He had been at the Union Rendering Company's works, and the smell of the rotting carcasses there was so intense that that of the Northwestern Company paled in its presence and was hardly noticeable. A peculiar feature of the latter smell was, that the nearer one got to it the less it was noticed, so that when in the midst of the factory, no smell at all could be observed. The smell, according to Dr. Hirsch, was noticeable 200 feet from the building.

Mr. Charles E. Reese, a resident of Hyde Park, who had occasionally visited the works, testified to the improvement in their management since the present Company's occupation. He, too, had observed the "long range" quality of the local perfume.

Prof. De la Fontaine, a Swiss scientist of fifteen years' experience, took a lengthy scientific flight, which even the doughty counsel for the defense was unable to follow, waiving all right of cross-examination.

John Connors, who hauls the tank-stuff, and other material, from the various packing and slaughtering-houses to the Stock Yard platform, stated that the material does not smell if taken hold of and treated chemically when it arrives at the works. It is the neglected material which becomes offensive. It may be mentioned, en passant, that J. C. is an exceedingly healthy-looking man, as, indeed, are all of the parties in Court who have anything to do at the works.

Mr. Bohl, a member of the Company, gave evidence detailing his experience in England and on the Continent, whither he went to study the subject of making fertilizer.

Thus the "perfumery" case goes on, and it will in all probability not be concluded until next week.

ANOTHER TALE OF THE WAR TIMES.

John Chamberlain, a citizen of the State of Alabama, yesterday filed the papers in a restored cause for the recovery of Chicago real estate which passed from his hands during the war, by a chain of circumstances over which he had no control, to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Complainant shows in detail he became the owner of the real estate in question (in Section 19, 39), previous to the rebellion, and how, after the war was over, he found that the Company in question claimed an interest or title in the land, by condemnation process, of which he had received no notice, in consequence of the state of rebellion proclaimed by President Lincoln, which rendered it absolutely impossible for him to either receive or forward letters, verbal communications, or money. To make assurance doubly sure, the Company had bought the property at a tax sale, of which the complainant was also ignorant, and he intends to fight both the condemnation and tax sale.

THE "CARLINGFORD" WRECKING EXPEDITION.

Most readers will remember the Carlingford wrecking expedition, which was organized in the spring of 1870. The vessel of that name went ashore at Manitou Island, and a number of adventurous spirits of this city determined to get her off, and bring her safely into port. The insurance companies determined to do their own wrecking, however, and also fitted out an expedition, denying the right of the speculators to have a hand in. The object of the combined parties was attained, and the Chicago venturers, finding the insurance people would not pay them anything, brought suit in the United States District Court for the recovery of the value of their salvage. The case yesterday came on for hearing before Judge Blodgett, who took it under advisement. W. H. Condon for plaintiff, and N. J. Emmons for the defendant.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY BROKEN UP.

William H. Whitby and George W. Smith offer a cheerful example of the results of energy, and a sorrowful example of the uncertainty of existence of partnerships. William and George resolved to go into the circulating library and bookselling business, the former contributing $160 in cash and $50 in books, and George the sum of $500. George fell sick, and William carried on the business at a profit, and the future was about to smile gloriously upon the enterprise, when George got well, and came roaring and snorting up to the store, declaring that William had nothing to do with the business, and that he must turn out. He turned William out, and sold the business to one Schraeder, and painted William's name out; and now William has obtained an injunction restraining George from carrying out his evil and mercenary intentions.

COURTNEY V. THE R. C. BISHOP OF CHICAGO.

This case was continued yesterday morning, opening with the examination of Thomas E. Courtney, the plaintiff. The points at issue between the litigants are several, and none of them are of an oppressively interesting nature. The defendant claims that plaintiff did not use proper diligence in forwarding his work, and plaintiff states that he used all the diligence he was able to, being perpetually harassed with difficulties in the way of procuring labor. The first stoppage in the work occurred through a misunderstanding arising as to the size of stone to be employed in building one of the towers. Another claim for increased remuneration was the fact that the stonework of the basement had to be built a foot higher than the contract specified. The case will be continued before Judge Booth on Monday morning, it being impossible for His Honor to take it up this morning, having several motions set for argument.

A PLAINTIFF'S CHARACTER.

In the case of Isaac Weiss v. M. Kortchanser, being an action to recover a balance of goods sold and delivered, several interesting features were developed, not the least of which was an attack upon the plaintiff's character. The counsel for the defendant brought up a witness who asserted that plaintiff's moral character was so flimsy, and his instincts so untruthful, that he would not believe him upon oath. This sharp attack, however, was squarely met by plaintiff's counsel, who brought up no less than seven business men of the city, who testified that his character was in every respect above reproach. The jury subsequently separated, to return a sealed verdict this morning.

It may be said that it often happens that the lawyers and parties abandon the law for questions of even less importance than a plaintiff's character.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

William Scheffer was placed on trial, charged with assaulting Bertha Schultz with intent to commit bodily injury. The defendant is a man well stricken in years, yet possessed of those amiable frailties which are more common to youth. The plaintiff is a German girl who has lived with him for some time, but who left him lately. Meeting her in the street, one evening, beneath the glimmer of a gas-lamp, he importuned her to adorn once more his humble cot. She declined, and her refusal so exasperated him that he drew a penknife and threatened to kill her if she did not comply with his request. Terrified at the threat, the woman ran, and threw herself for protection upon one Hebbelgom. The prosecution was conducted by Col. Shirley, whose speech was a hot-bed of rhetorical figures and quotations from various authors, Watts' and Wesley's Hymns, Lord Byron, and the Bible predominating. Mr. King spoke for the defense. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, fining the prisoner $50.

The trial of E. F. Thomas, charged with assaulting W. Carington with intent to commit bodily injury, began yesterday. At the close of the court a jury had not been impaneled.

The trial of W. Bae, for assault with intent to commit murder, will take place on Tuesday next. The delay of the trial has been caused by the absence of the principal witness, whose brother yesterday appeared and testified that he—the witness, not the brother—was in Ireland. Upon examination the Judge decided that he—the brother, not the witness—knew enough about the case to convict the prisoner, and ordered him to appear as a witness on Tuesday next.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Ellen Niles yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, damages $25,000, against Andrew Carbury, for breach of promise of marriage. The relations of the parties, as alleged by the plaintiff, are scandalous in the extreme, and the facts stated serve to show that the man and woman have for a long time been enjoying the most intimate and shameful relations with impunity, it being impossible that the mother of the girl could have been unaware of what was going on. The plaintiff will ask for aggravated damages for the inevitable seduction. Mr. Burns for the plaintiff.

COUNTY COURT.

Quite an interesting question arose in this court in connection with the case of The People, at the relation of Eliza Niles, vs. Andrew Carberry, on the charge of bastardy. The law provides in such cases that the fact of the bastardy shall be tried by a jury, and in case the issue is found for the complaining witness, the Court is authorized to fix the judgment upon the respondent in the nature of a pecuniary judgment for the benefit of the child, but not to exceed $100 for the first year and $50 per year for several years ensuing, three payments to be made quarterly.

On calling the case, Mr. George W. Knox, the counsel for respondent, proposed to waive a jury, and admit the bastardy, but claimed that in this case no judgment should be rendered against respondent on the ground that the case was res adjudicata. Although the action of bastardy was clothed with some of the features of a criminal case in its proceedings, still it had been decided by the Supreme Court that this was essentially a civil action. This being so, like all civil actions, it could be compromised or settled as the parties should see fit. That in this case he would show the Court, by many witnesses, that since the birth of the child large payments, amounting to now $500, had been made by respondent for the support and maintenance of complaining witness, her mother, and the child. That in fact more had been paid than the law would compel respondent to pay. That these payments had been made by respondent on the implied agreement that no proceedings should be had against him. That these payments were solicited by complaining witness and accepted on the implied agreement that it was a full satisfaction for her injury, if any. That this made what in other civil suits was called an accord of satisfaction, and was a full defense to the suit.

The Court stated that he regarded this not as a civil suit, and not as one that could be compounded or settled by complaining witness, even if she so desired. The State had an interest in holding respondent to support the child, otherwise it might have to take charge of it as a pauper. Even if the largest sums of money had been paid by respondent to appease complaining witness, still respondent would be holden for payment on account of the child, on complaint made by the mother, and any such payments made to her would be at his risk. However, he thought that such payments as had been made during the past year should properly apply on the $100, which the Court was authorized to impose for the first year after the birth of the child. The respondent had a cloud of witnesses to prove large amounts of moneys paid, and it appearing beyond doubt that much more than the $100 had been paid and the benefit obtained by the child, the Court ordered the respondent to pay the sum of $15 for the first year, and $50 per year in quarterly payments for the statutory period.

The question presented in this case as to whether bastardy is a *civil case*, and, as such, may be settled or compromised, is a new one, and appears unsettled. It may be of no little interest to some hereafter to know how far their legal rights in such cases extend.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The United States District Court yesterday granted an injunction, on the petition of the petitioning creditors, in the matter of the Lyons Ruffle Manufacturing Company, in bankruptcy, restraining the sale of the bankrupt's property, which is about taking place. The Company is doing business at No. 67 West Washington street, and is disposing of the material as fast as it can be manufactured.

The Assignee of the estate of James C. Lewis yesterday reported to the Court. After the payment of legal expenditure he has $1,325 in hand. He was authorized to pay for clerk hire and attorneys' fees.

Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson yesterday filed a petition for the adjudication of Charles Peters, as creditors for goods supplied, amounting to $2,150.34, alleging preferential payments and fraudulent sale of stock. The usual rule to show cause and amount of seizure was issued.

Addison Bosworth yesterday filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy. A reference was ordered to J. T. Morgan, Register.

Jayne's Expectorant.

While a soldier in the late war, I was so materially benefited by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp-life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and, in consequence, the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Shortly after my arrival home I commenced taking Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since I have used the Expectorant in my family for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—*William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich.*

Extraordinary Low Prices at C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co.'s.

Just arrived, 5,000 dozen French woven corsets which they retail at 75 cents and $1,—the price heretofore has been $1.25 to $2; 100 pieces fine black Lyons dress silk at $1.50, a great bargain; French cambric at 15 cents, cost 40 cents to import; all-silk and wool iron-frame grenadine from 50 to 75 cents, worth double. Over 500 cases of assorted spring dry goods will be opened in the next few days. Those who care to save money will do well to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. Samples sent to country customers on application. Nos. 118, 120, 122, and 124 State street, near Madison.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other far west points, will leave the Central Depot of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, March 30, 1873, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. Through tickets, via Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

Personal.

Mr. E. R. Bradford, advertising agent for the daily and weekly *Republican* and *Farmers' Journal*, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is stopping in Chicago for a few days, and, during his stay, will call upon our business men to solicit advertising for those newspapers.

—There is something startlingly significant in the fact that, at a first-class party given recently in New York, almost every overcoat in charge of the gentlemen's dressing-room attendant had a loaded revolver in the pocket.

DELIBERATE LAW-BREAKING.

One of Justice Banyon's Private Compromise Jobs.

The Money Not Entered on His Public Record.

City Legal Advisers Interviewed, and Banyon's Guilt Carried Home.

For years, every man on the reportorial staffs of the different papers has been on the look-out for something that would open to them the means of showing up the Justices. It has once or twice happened that what is known in the profession as "slush" has been "got up" by ambitious young men, but it has fallen with hopeless want of effect, for the absence of facts. Everybody knew instances of robbery, extortion, and open disregard of the law, by the Justices themselves, but they could never get a show at the *facts* inside the sanctum of the magnates. The garrison was always too strong and the sighing reporter never could get in the thin end of that wedge which would tend to the exposure of well-known wrong-doing. What years of patiently watching have failed to effect an accident has developed, namely, a chance to work up a clue. It was a very little clue, and the amount involved is very small; but the *facts* are these, and the *charges* are proved, and the *law-breaking* is made as plain as the noonday sun.

In the Bridget Sweeney perjury case, in the Criminal Court, an extraordinary piece of evidence was given by Daniel King, which seemed worth looking into by all who profess and call themselves good citizens, namely that a Justice of the Peace had "settled with him" (King) privately, for a fine inflicted in public in the Justice's court.

This Daniel King was originally charged, with others, with an assault on the said Bridget Sweeney, and, the evidence being considered sufficient, a fine of $25 was inflicted. The usual practice in the case of the infliction of a fine, in a Justice's Court, in order to stay proceedings, is to take an appeal to the Criminal Court,—just as it is, in the courts of common law, to move for a new trial, or pray an appeal to the Supreme Court,—and when the convicted man does this, the case is at once removed beyond the jurisdiction of the Justice. The Justice has then no longer the power to inflict, or remit, or suspend fines; but the man either goes to jail or gains temporary liberty by giving bail. When a Justice tampers with the law, either by remitting or suspending sentence, he does what he has no power to do, and is amenable to public opinion. The people have no remedy, except to bear the matter in memory until election time, when their votes will be regulated by their knowledge of the candidates' past career.

In examining into the statement of Daniel King, it was found not only that the truth had been told as to the transaction in question, but that all shadow of excuse for the action of the Justice, on the pretense of ignorance, was removed by the too conscious attempts of his representatives to cover up traces of the offense, thus showing their full knowledge of what had been done, and of the consequences of an exposure by the press. But this was not all. It appears that nearly all the Justices of the city are in the habit of doing pretty much the same thing, namely, of suspending fines, which they have no more right to do than has a Constable of the county. Thus, the inquiry has developed the fact that the law officers of the city are persistent law-breakers.

To satisfy himself that the Justices were without the excuse of ignorance, on account of "obscure law," the reporter visited the office of the City Attorney, and there found that the legal advisers of the city, in view of this very evil, had already examined carefully and minutely into the matter, discovering not the shadow of a shade of a doubt. It is, therefore, obvious that the Justices of the Peace are acting in defiance of the law, with their eyes wide open as to the consequences of their conduct. When such a state of things is found to have grown up with the growth of a populous and wealthy city, it matters not whether the thing has been bequeathed to us from the pioneer days, or whether the men and practices of by-gone times are those that obstruct the path of progress; whatever they are, they must be swept away, and forever disappear; and it is the duty of the newspaper to expose them with an unsparing hand.

It is always difficult to bring home any particular charge against a firmly established institution of any kind, and this is particularly the case in respect of a Justice's office. The docket and papers one would inspect are under lock and key; the approach to them is through an alley of Constables, clerks, hangers-on, and men of doubtful character, all connected with the Justice by ties of self-interest. It is hopeless to question such men; for every question necessarily involves their own honesty, and indicates a doubt of their being better than the class they assist to condemn; and the questioner never feels either safe or comfortable until he has exchanged the low ceiling, dingy, reeking den for the purer air of the street.

Nevertheless, this iniquity had to be unearthed. The first thing to be done was to learn from King's lips his version of the story that originated in the Criminal Court. He was accordingly visited, and stated that, in January last he was, with another party, charged, before Mr. Justice Banyon, with assaulting Bridget Sweeney. His Honor found that the evidence clearly criminated the defendants, and he fined them $25 each and costs, which amounted to $9.10. King and the other defendant expressed then their intention of *appealing* against the decision. Subsequently, Fred Banyon, son of the worthy Justice, called upon King and stated that his father wanted to see him. He and the other defendant called upon Mr. Banyon, who told them that he would, provided they did not appeal, let them off the fine, on condition of their paying the costs. The other defendent pulled out his change, which amounted to $8.50, some 60 cents short of the full amount of the costs, and the accommodating Justice accepted it accordingly.

Justice Banyon testified on oath, at the Criminal Court, that the above facts (substantially) are untrue. Therefore, we have an interesting issue of perjury on the tapis. No one will pretend that one citizen's oath is better than the other's—in this case, at all events—without corroborative testimony; and it, therefore, remains to be seen whether corroborative testimony is get-at-able.

The questions at issue in this perjury are two: first, did King and his companion appeal (in which case Banyon could not remit, or suspend, or compromise the fine)? and, second, did Banyon receive the money (in which case he will have stepped into the worst mud-puddle that ever splashed *his* honor's character; having committed an act which he clearly had no right to do.

It is not necessary to point out what an avenue to the most brazen frauds would be opened up to Justices of the Peace if they were permitted to compromise cases with prisoners. There would be absolutely no protection to citizens. Almost any man can be arrested, as it is, with or without cause, by these Justices, with the help of those precious rascals who are their very proper henchmen and tools, the vaporing, scheming, corrupt, money-grabbing, bogus Constables that infest this city.

A matter to make plain at the start is, the question of the lawfulness or not of the Justice suspending a sentence—that being the technical term for the action Banyon did actually take (as we shall presently find by his own books)—for upon that, this the entire superstructure rests. With this in view, THE TRIBUNE representative called at the City Attorney's office yesterday. Mr. Clyde was there. Said the reporter:

"Mr. Clyde, I want to ask you just one question. Is there any law extant permitting Justices of the Peace, or Police Justices, to suspend a fine once inflicted?"

Mr. Clyde said that the legal advisers of the city had directed their attention to this very matter, some time ago, in consequence of information they had received that the practice of suspending fines was universally adopted, and, after a most thorough examination of the law, they were unable to find anything whatever sanctioning such practice. There was no doubt at all about it. If any Justice could produce a statute that authorized it, he would be glad to hear of it.

The reporter remarked that almost every Justice of the city exercised his own discretion in the matter.

Mr. Clyde emphatically stated that they outraged the law in so doing; that there was no doubt at all about it; that they could not pretend there was any question of the illegality of the practice; that the language of the statutes was clear, and not obscure; and that the Justices might remit a fine, but not suspend it.

"But supposing a man commits an assault," said the reporter, "and is fined $25; takes an appeal, and the Justice, to prevent an appeal, suspends the sentence?"

"Such a thing is incredible, because impossible," answered the legal gentleman. "A man charged with assault is arrested, and, if fined, he must pay the fine, or go to jail."

So much settled. Now for the remaining two points. First, as to the appeal. Mr. Banyon's oath is recorded that there was no such appeal. The reporter proceeded to Justice Banyon's office (not the South Side Police Station, but the County Justice shop), and demanded to see the docket. One of the persons there pointed out a book. The reporter examined the index for K—King—plaintiff—without success, and asked whether there was any other docket.

"Yes," said the person who seemed to be acting as clerk, "there's another docket. Guess it's locked up. Do you want to search out for a name? Whose name do you want?"

"King," said the reporter, rightly judging that he should take no other ground in that office than that of a citizen standing on his rights.

The utterance of King's name had quite a perceptible effect. The clerk pondered a moment, and asked: "What about King?"

The reporter told him straightforwardly that a statement had been made respecting the Justice settling a case, after sentence and after appeal; and that he did not feel inclined to believe the statement without the evidence of the books.

Mr. Clark became very positive that the key could not be obtained for quite an uncertain time; did not know where either of the Banyons were; didn't know what time they would be back; didn't know whether they were taking lunch or not (it was 12:30 p. m.; Justice Banyon was at that moment in Brennan's saloon, two or three doors south, on the east side of Clark street; and young Fred. Banyon was in the hall, outside the door where this conversation was being carried on). In fact, he knew nothing about the other docket, but he could tell all about King's case.

It appearing in less than a brace of shakes, that he knew nothing at all about it, being far away at the time, the reporter did the usual amount of necessary talk, and then proceeded a few steps north on State street, when he met young Banyon.

"Mr. Banyon," said he, "I have been waiting to see you. They say you have the key of the place where a certain docket is locked up. I want to see that docket."

Banyon stared, and half stopped, undecided. "I hain't got the key," he said, at last, "I don't know where it is."

"Well, perhaps you can find out, and send for it. I claim a right to see it." Banyon passed on, with a jerk. The reporter called out after him, loudly, "Banyon, it's about the King case." He was about ten paces distant, but instantly turned round, and said rudely,

"I haven't time to go sending all round the town for keys for people; and don't know anything about it, and shan't do it.' The reporter called out again:

"Stay a moment. You've got to hear this, before you go, whatever it costs. Your answer to a civil request from a citizen to see a public record is, that it is locked up, and you haven't the key, and you shan't send for it?

The young man ran hastily up-stairs. Meanwhile, a few of Banyon's friends had assembled, and, readily guessing what was up, recognizing the reporter from experience of him in other similar transactions, and asked him to give the young man a chance. To cut a long story short, the reporter consented, the clerk was pretended to be sent somewhere for the key, and young Banyon precipitately appeared with it before the clerk had returned, and invited the reporter, in a voice that was gentle and sweet, to ascend the stairs again.

The examination of the docket did not take a minute. There it was, in black and white, first, "fine, $25;" next, the "*appeal;*"" and, last, "*sentence suspended*," the last being the clear and open violations of the law that had been feared.

And the statement remains to be disposed of, that Banyon received $8.50 to settle the case!

Not being frantically eager to insult the intelligence of the reader, the reporter closes without a single comment.

PERSONAL.

The Mayor returned to the city from Springfield last evening.

C. B. L. Georg, of Hamburg, Germany, is at the Sherman House.

William A. Storey, of London, England, is at the Sherman House.

McKee Rankin and wife (Miss Kitty Blanchard) are at the Orient House.

The Hon. J. B. Chaffee, member of Congress from Colorado, is at the Sherman House.

George Paton and Miss Paton, of Kilburney, Scotland, are at the Sherman House.

The gentlemen of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, who were stopping at Anderson's European Hotel, left for Springfield yesterday morning.

Dr. A. R. Bartlett, of Aurora; Maj. W. B. Smith, of New York; John H. Fleming, of Des-Moines; Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, and Col. L. O. Gilman, of Belvidere, are at Anderson's Hotel.

F. W. Norcross, one of the editors of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, of New York and Boston, is now in this city gathering materials for a series of articles on the trade of the Northwest in the lines represented by his paper.

Dr. John Davies, a well-known homeopathic physician, died at his residence, No. 455 West Washington street, yesterday morning. The funeral services will be held there on Monday next at 2 p. m,

Dr. John F. Quirk wishes to correct the impression that he testified before Justice Banyon that Rosenburgh, who was so badly beaten by Williams, was out of danger. Such testimony was given by one Dr. Foe, on the strength of whose opinion Williams was admitted to bail.

The following were at the Briggs House yesterday: J. F. Gibson, Kansas City; S. M. Clark, Peoria; G. W. Cobb, Mineral Point, Wis.; W. D. Moore, Pittsburgh; H. L. Sheppard, Humboldt, Kansas; J. Graham, St. Louis; J. A. Lyon, Jersey City; H. A. Hildreth, Lowell, Mass.; L. A. Thompson, Cleveland; L. D. Parmer, Yankton, D. T.; P. O'Connor, Minneapolis.

The prominent guests at the Sherman House, yesterday, were: Dr. O. P. Wolcott, Milwaukee; Mrs. E. F. Drake and son, St. Paul; L. E. Herman, Portland, Oregon; C. A. Chapell, Cheyenne; William Rhodes, St. Louis; E. G. Dixon, Texas; A. A. Marshall, Fitchburg, Mass.; C. R. Tyng, New York; C. F. Barron, C. & N. W. R. R.; Brutus J. Clay, Richmond, Ky.; O. E. Cromwell, Cleveland; A. Delano, Detroit; L. H. Elbert, Colorado; E. M. Capen, Boston; C. O. Brigham, Toledo; Charles L. Millard, Louisville; Capt. T. J. Buford, Rock Island; J. Schulim, Sioux City; A. Anderson, Virginia.

John Sherman and the President are not friendly.

Mermillod, the exiled prelate of Switzerland, has been made a Cardinal.

"Bull Run" Russell is to accompany the Russian force to Khiva for the London *Times*.

Col. J. Teesdale has ceased to be editorial manager of the Washington *Chronicle*.

Benjamin Israel, eldest son of Ben Butler, will enter at West Point, next term.

Boutwell will make a trip in the South with his family.

Ex-Senator Patterson is going to spend a year in Europe. The New Hampshire climate doesn't agree with him as well as it used to.

The venerable Commodore Farrand, of the United States and Confederate navies, died at Attala, Ala., a few days since.

Napoleon IV. (prospectively) will visit Vienna, where Napoleon II. (that should have been) never felt much at home.

Col. John M. Fleming, of Knoxville, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in Tennessee, under the new law.

Marie Alexandrovina, a fine young woman of 20, only daughter of the Czar, is the wife picked out for Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, aged 28, who has sailed around the world, and is now ready to settle down.

Miss Sadie F. Wilkinson, of Bridgeport, Ct., has gained a verdict of $25,000 damages against "Brick" Pomeroy, for breach of promise. It had already cost "Brick" $30,000 to be in a condition to make a marriage promise; and all the while he was old enough to know better.

The late Hon. John A. Collier, of Binghamton, N. Y., was a Whig leader of the "good old times," member of Congress 1831 to 1839, State Comptroller in 1845 and '46, a prominent man in the Convention that nominated Taylor and Fillmore in 1848, &c.

Senator Jim Nye has started. He has got as far as New York, and anybody that doubts it can see his trunks at the Registered Letter Department of the New York Post-Office,—seven of 'em, each with 15 cents postage on it, just enough to pass it through the registered letter mail. It cost him $1.05 to move from Washington to New York.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The next regular meeting of the Highwood Literary Club will be held next Tuesday evening. The essay will be read by W. W. Everts, Jr.

On account of the delay occasioned by the storm the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Paul's Church (Dr. Ryder's) will be delayed until further notice.

The Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home will meet this afternoon at the residence of Col. James, No. 620 Michigan avenue, to receive and act upon the proposition of the Relief and Aid Society.

George Curtis was before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, on the charge of being implicated in the burglary at Frink's tailoring establishment, last Sunday night. He was held in $2,000 bail.

The people of Manistee will watch with great interest for the arrival of the propeller Charles Reitz, which cleared for that port yesterday, having for her cargo 80 barrels of flour, 273 packages of iron, 1,260 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of corn, 93 bales of hay, 214 sacks of bran, and sundries.

The Committee appointed by Ransom Post No. 1, G. A. R., to communicate with citizens for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for "Decoration Day," announce a meeting of all fallen comrades to-morrow afternoon in the Common Council Chamber, to take such action as may be deemed advisable. They appeal confidently to the ladies.

The condition of Rosenberg, the victim of the St. James House affray, was so much improved on Wednesday last, that Williams, his assailant, was permitted to give bail, and the case was set for hearing, before Justice Banyon, to-day. Yesterday morning, however, Rosenberg's physician reported his patient very much worst, and recommended that Williams be rearrested. A warrant was at once issued, and he was lodged in the Armory at a late hour last evening.

The Committee on Subscriptions to the stock capital of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition will meet at Room 11, *Staats-Zeitung* Building, at 3:30 p. m. to-day, for the purpose of receiving reports from canvassers, and for the transaction of other important business. Subscriptions were received yesterday as follows: J. Cox & Co., 2 shares; Willcox & Gibbs, 1; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, 10; Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, 5; A. Reed & Sons, 1; National Life Insurance Company, 3; John Hughes & Son, 1; Spaulding & Merrick, 1; W. H. Wells, 1; Cleveland Paper Company, 2; H. M. Knickerbocker, 1; J. W. Butler & Co., 2.

The Board of Public Works awarded the following contracts yesterday: For the Chicago avenue engine and hook-and-ladder house—Masonry, Ernshaw & Gobel, $7,155; carpentry, Joseph McGee, $6,759; plumbing and gasfitting, Joseph Hogan, $850. For the West Twelfth street engine and hook-and-ladder house—Masonry, Ernshaw & Gobel, $8,927; carpentry, Joseph McGee, $6,559; plumbing and gasfitting, John Powell, $650. For the foundation walls and coping around Washington Square, to Ernshaw & Gobel, at $16.75 per cord for walls, and $170 per lineal foot for coping. Proposals were received for the erection of a police station on Chicago avenue, between LaSalle and Clark streets.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Buckley, of No. 850 Michigan avenue, went out calling, leaving the house in charge of Sophia Cleary, one of the servants. When Mrs. Buckley returned, Sophia said that, in her absence, a handsome young man, with a black mustache, suddenly appeared in the dining-room, and, holding a loaded revolver at her head, took a gold watch and chain from a drawer in the room, and placed it in his pocket. He then as suddenly disappeared. Mrs. Buckley thought the story very thin, and was satisfied that the young man and his mustache were creatures of Sophia's imagination. She accordingly instituted a search for the missing articles, and found them in the girl's trunk. She was arrested, and locked up in the Twenty-second Street Station.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Debts of all nations, $41,490,000,000.

—The County Seat contest has cost DuPage County, Ill., $42,000, and the end is not yet.

—The removal of dust, snow, and ice from the streets of Boston last year cost $125,000.

—The Supreme Court of Vermont has set aside a verdict procured by the jury "drawing cuts."

—On the Wisconsin River there is a scarcity of men for rafting, and wages will rule high this spring in consequence.

—There is now a movement among the railroad engineers throughout the country to have Sunday freight traffic on the railroads abolished.

The Upper Tennessee (formerly Holston) River is swarming with alligators.

—The congregation of wild ducks and geese in the Illinois Bottom is simply wonderful to behold.

—It is thought that the Memphis & Paducah Railroad will be running from Memphis to Ripley by November.

—Indianapolis is sending out the prospectus of the Exposition which is to be held in that city from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10.

—Col. Fort, of Chattanooga, says that, within fifteen years, there will be a million population within fifty miles of Chattanooga.

—The authorities of Williams College have lately resuscitated the old system of feeding the students of the institution at a "commons" table.

—It is now definitely settled, we understand, that the Howland Female Seminary is to be removed from Union Springs, Cayuga County, to Rochester, N. Y.

—It was stated in a recent debate in the Kentucky Legislature that the city and county debts of Kentucky, contracted to build railroads and other improvements, would in the aggregate approximate $30,000,000.

—The Indiana, the third vessel of the American steamship line, was launched from the yard of the Messrs. Cramp & Co., at Philadelphia, March 25.

—Of $65 belonging to a person at Scottsville, Ill., and which had been badly mutilated by hogs chewing it, $55 has been identified by lady experts, and will be redeemed.

—Hermann Wellwanger, of Dubuque, whose wife and child were killed by the falling of John Bell & Co.'s store in that city, last May, has sued the owners and lessees of the building for $25,000 each.

—This time 4,000 English ministers urge the Archbishop of Canterbury to support, in the House of Lords, the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The affection for relations increases in an inverse ratio to the difficulty of obtaining them. Mother-in-laws are naturally below par.

—A startling disclosure occurred last Tuesday in the trial of a case in the Superior Court at Indianapolis, a juror, respectably connected and heretofore well esteemed, being accused of having sought out a litigant and deliberately proposed to secure him a verdict for a hundred dollars in money.

—It is stated that the wheat sowed last fall in this part of the State is pretty badly winter-killed, and the recent freeze has damaged it still more. In some cases, we learn, the destruction has been so complete that the ground has been resown with spring wheat.—*Muscatine Journal.*

—The printers of the annual volume of laws passed by the Ohio Legislature are of the kind that "follow copy," if it goes "out of the window," the slips of the copyist's pen being reproduced with Chinese accuracy, and the proofreader's conjectural emendation also being bracketed into the text.

—New Brunswick has worse luck than Maine in getting immigrants. Last year her total receipts were 802, of whom 311 were male adults and the rest were chiefly boys and girls brought out by Miss Rye, to get situations. The total expenditure by the Province for immigration last year was $20,594.27.

—At Wellington (formerly Lovejoy), on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, in Iroquois County, 6 miles north of Hoopeston, a disastrous fire occurred on Tuesday night of last week. The grain elevator of E. Stone & Co. and contents, and the railway station, were consumed, involving a loss of $25,000. Eight thousand bushels of flax-seed were burnt in the elevator.

—An almanac has been published in Armenian, at Constantinople, for the first time. Among other interesting articles is one on the statistics of the race, according to which the Armenians are 4,200,000, of which 2,500,000 are in Turkey, outnumbering the Greeks, and 1,500,000 in Russia. The numbers in the English Empire are estimated at 15,000. The real capital of the race is Constantinople, where they appear to be nearly 200,000 in number.

—Armstrong, who forged certificates that his wife was dead and thus obtained $1,500 insurance from the Odd Fellows' Protective Societies of Council Bluffs and Keokuk, has been arrested in the former city. The society at Council Bluffs has recovered its $500, and Armstrong's property has been attached for the benefit of the organization at Keokuk. In the meantime, the rascal's wife is left sick and destitute in a Nebraska village.

—Mrs. Stiles, the wife of a wealthy banker at Fredonia, N. Y., heard a burglar in the room where the safe was kept, last Sunday night, and, quietly rising from bed, she took a revolver and went down to interview him. He was kneeling in front of the safe, and, seeing her coming, he raised his arm to throw a billet of wood at her, but a bullet through that arm spoiled his aim; then he tried to draw his own pistol, but another shot determined him upon flight, and he fled, the bullets from the woman's pistol pattering merrily against his back. He hasn't been caught yet; but the woman thinks they can tell him by the sunlight shining through him.

—Attorney-General Denny, of Indiana, has furnished an opinion to Mr. M. L. Hopkins, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which he takes the ground, if a Township Trustee uses the trust fund in his possession so as to make a profit, and he appropriates the same to his own use, he and his sureties are liable on his bond for the amount of profit thus realized. The opinion will be published in full by Mr. Hopkins.

—The manager of the Union Square Theatre, at New York, is annoyed by the oppressive attentions of a woman, Louisa Parks, who follows him about the streets, calls at his boarding-house at all hours of the day and night, and in her infatuation has engaged a box at the theatre. She threatened to kill him, for his coldness, the other day, and tried to, and, as he thought the thing had gone about far enough, he had her put under $500 bonds to keep the peace with him.

—A colored citizen placed some eggs in some wool, among which was also some sawdust, and was very much startled the other day by hearing the chirping of young chickens in his cupboard. Upon examining his egg-box he found in it eight or ten chickens which had been hatched without the assistance of a hen. It is a well-known fact that greased woolen rags heaped in piles have a tendency to produce spontaneous combustion, and we suppose the same cause produced the artificial heat which hatched the chickens.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.*

—Rumors are still thickening of a consolidation of all the minor telegraph companies into one, of sufficient magnitude to rival the Western Union. The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from New York to San Francisco, along the Central Pacific Railroad route, have bought up the stock of the Franklin Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from New York to Washington, with a view to the consolidation of the two companies. At Washington, the lines of the consolidated company connect with those of the Southern Atlantic Company, which have already been extended to Montgomery, Ala., and are being rapidly pushed forward to New Orleans. Other companies in opposition to the Western Union are also expected to join the new combination.

—A novel case has lately come up before the courts at Rochester, N. Y., which puts a new phase upon the marriage of minors. About a month since a lad 17 years of age was arrested, charged with ravishing a girl about the same age, but instead of appearing in court went to the residence of the girl, where he was married against his protest. He refused to live with his wife and child, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. When the case came up his counsel put in the plea that his client had no private estate; that he was a minor, and his father not having given his consent to the marriage, the father was entitled to his earnings and the boy could not be held for the support of the plaintiff—although the fact of his being a minor did not of itself abrogate the marriage contract. The points raised by the counsel were declared valid, and the boy was discharged. Now the boy has commenced an action in the Supreme Court to abrogate the marriage contract, on the ground that his consent was enforced, and that he was beguiled and seduced by the girl, and forced to marry by the threats of the girl's father.

A Strange Career.

From the New York Sun.

One of the strangest careers of modern times has just terminated in the death of Lady Ellenborough at Damascus. Forty years ago she was one of the most noted women in Europe, and her residence in the East has long been a sort of scandalous romance. The daughter of the late Admiral Sir Henry Digby, beautiful, witty, and rich, she married, in 1824, the Earl of Ellenborough, who was afterward Governor-General of India, and who at that time was one of the most brilliant men of the day. She was about 17 years of age at the time of her marriage, and Ellenborough, who was a widower, was 34. They lived together some six years, and her dissolute conduct was a cause of scandal for some time previous to the catastrophe of her elopement with Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, a celebrated *roue*, then Austrian Minister in London. The event caused an immense sensation in the world of aristocracy and fashion. Ellenborough procured a divorce from Parliament and never married again; but his runaway wife soon separated from Schwarzenberg, and in 1832 married Baron Venningen, a Bavarian. Tiring of him presently, and with her great wealth and personal fascinations having little difficulty in procuring divorces under the easy laws of Germany, she was married in succession to five other individuals; but as none of these unions met her expectations, they were all dissolved after a short duration. In 1848 she was living in Athens with her eighth husband, a Greek Colonel, Count Theodoki; but without waiting to become a widow she had this marriage also dissolved, and set out for the Levant. During a journey from Beyrout to Damascus, she found a new affinity in the person of an Arab camel-driver, known as Sheikh Abdul, whom she married after the Arab fashion, and who was the ninth and last of her conjugal partners. For a whole year she accompanied him on his journeys between Beyrout and Babylon, faithfully fulfilling all the duties of a camel-driver's wife, even to milking the camels. Tiring of this nomadic life, she built for herself a charming palace in Damascus, where she has since lived in her own style, a great object of curiosity to all European travelers. Abdul, continuing in business as a camel driver, was always hospitably entertained by her whenever he came to the place. And now she is dead, having completed nearly three score and ten years, leaving a colossal fortune to her relatives of the Digby family in England, and a memory of warning and of shame.

MUSICAL.

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Of Vocal and Instrumental Music! 14 Splendid Books! Pages Full Sheet Music Size! The Best Popular Songs! The Best Duets! The Cream of Opera, English, Scotch, and German Songs! The Sweetest Sacred Songs! Accompaniments played on Piano or Reed Organ! The most Popular Instrumental Pieces! Containing from 200 to 250 pages of Choice Music. Each Book is still sold at the very moderate price of $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Full Gilt.

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WREATH OF GEMS. Vocal.
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INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FINE LACES,
French Embroideries,
&c., &c.
J. A. CONNOR & CO.,
1151 Broadway, N. Y.,

Have now ready their Spring importation of the above specialities, which they are offering at extremely low prices.
All our selections have been carefully made.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

And special inducements are offered as to quality and price.
All orders will receive careful supervision and prompt attention.

J. A. Connor & Co.,
1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th-sts.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
This afternoon and evening, 23d and 24th and last two performances of the great society success,
PERIL;
Or, Love at Long Branch.
The Best Company in America in the Cast.
Monday, March 31, 1873, FATE, with a new cast.
In preparation, the latest Fifth-av. hit, ALIXE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
HAMLET.
Hamlet, Edwin Booth. Gravedigger, Mr. McVicker.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock, Edwin Booth. Launcelot Gobbo, Mr. McVicker.
Next week the great French Drama, ARTICLE 47.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last day of the Elegant
FRANK MAYO.
At the Matinee this afternoon look out for the most elegant audience ever seen in a Chicago Theatre.
LAST NIGHT OF
DAVY CROCKETT.
Monday, the bewitching "CLARA," said to be far superior to all in the "Lotta School" of acting.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—AIMEE.
Two Farewell performances to-day of the highly successful
AIMEE.
Parisian Opera Bouffe!
GRAND AIMEE MATINEE
This (Saturday) Afternoon at 2 o'clock,
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE as PERICHOLE. JUTEAU as PIQUILLO
To-night, March 29 at 8, first time in Chicago by Aimee,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
AIMEE in her great role of EURYDICE.
BONELLI, JUTEAU, ROLAND, DUCHESNE, LE CUYER, and the full strength of the Company.
Monday next, McKEE RANKIN as Rip Van Winkle.

NIXON'S.
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.
THIRD WEEK OF
JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS!
MONDAY, March 24, and every night this week. Also Family Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
First appearance of
M'LLE. LOUIE LOSHELL
On the Wire Volante. JAMES ROBINSON, CLARENCE, EUGENE, FRANK PASTOR, and KATIE STOKES, together with all the old favorites, and the most magnificent stud of ring and performing horses ever in America.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAP'T CHURCH.
Anna Dickinson,
MONDAY EVENING, March 31, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, in her New Lecture,
"WHAT'S TO HINDER?"
FRIDAY EVENING, April 11, at the Centenary M. E. Church, West Side,
"JOAN OF ARC."
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Sale of seats at F. H. Revell's Book-rooms, 114 East Madison-st., and Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 268 Wabash-av.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
Production of the laughable Burlesque by J. R. Kemble, entitled
JULIUS SNEEZER.
MACKIN and WILSON in two acts. New Vocal Quartette. The Three Bees. Good Morning.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
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ALLAN LINE
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between
EUROPE AND AMERICA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.
RATES OF FREIGHT:
Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

FOR EUROPE.
INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, March 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, April 5, noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports.........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.........$35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.........$38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
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White Star Line.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

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All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

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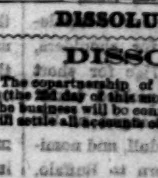
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of H. Schmehl and L. Bangemann is (this 22d day of this month) dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Louis Bangemann, who will settle all accounts of the late firm.

HENRY SCHMEHL,
LOUIS BANGEMANN.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Troupe. Matinee, "Perichole." Evening, "Auphee aux Infers."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. Matinee, "Hamlet." Evening, "Merchant of Venice."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WITH ITS ELEGANT NEW SUITES OF ROOMS, and the great improvements in Hanover street, the American House, Boston, bids fair to become a greater favorite than ever with the traveling public. Messrs. Rice & Son deserve their popularity.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THE great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributed to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, bronchitis, whooping cough, scrofulous humor, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. H. Wilbor, Chemist. No 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently, medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware, the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
Wholesale Agent, JOHN F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, March 29, 1873.

The Legislature has decided that Cook County shall vote, at the coming November election, whether or not it will issue $1,500,000 bonds for building the new court-house.

Women who hold $2,500 worth of property, and pay taxes on it, are declared by the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly to be entitled to vote in elections in that State.

The Lake-Front Repeal bill goes to a second reading. Its opponents in the Senate tried to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, but failed. A canvass of the Senate is said to show that the bill will be passed.

One of the horseshoers now on a strike in Boston brutally assaulted one of his fellows the other day, because the latter chose to go on with his work. He has been arrested and held for trial, and the Judge who committed him stated that his offense, if he were found guilty, would subject him to imprisonment for ten years, or $5,000 fine, or both.

President Thiers has no intention of letting Prince Napoleon get a foothold in France. The Government, that is, Thiers, intend, when the Prince presents his petition to-day for a restoration of his civic rights, to ignore it, and, if that maneuver does not succeed, to demand that the Assembly banish the whole Bonaparte family from France.

Congressman Roosevelt, of New York, made a statement in his speech yesterday which throws a new and by no means better light on the salary steal. He says that Congress last session passed 800 bills, and that the contents or effect of not one in twenty of these was known to the members who voted upon them. It was for such work these representatives of the people voted themselves extra pay.

Senator Tweed's resignation is shown by the disclosures of the Erie investigation to have been very timely and prudential. Two witnesses testified yesterday, one of whom had given Tweed, when a Senator, $35,000, and another had paid him $131,000 for "legal services,"—an astonishing fee for one who, not much more than ten years ago, was a boss fireman in New York City.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday. Mess pork was active, and 10c per brl higher, closing at $14.80@14.85 cash, and $15.10@15.15 seller May. Lard was active, and steady at $8.05@8.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.15@8.20 seller May. Meats were in fair demand, and firmer at 5¾@5⅞c for shoulders, 7⅝@7⅞c for short ribs, 7¾@7⅞c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet, and unchanged at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were dull, and nominally unchanged, at 16c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and easier. Wheat was rather more active, and ⅛c lower, closing at $1.19@1.19¼ cash, and $1.23¼ seller May. Corn was less active and ⅛c lower, closing weak at 30¼@32⅝c cash, and 34⅝c seller May. Oats were more active and a shade easier, closing at 25⅛@27c cash, and 28⅛c seller May. Rye was quiet and firm at 64½@65c. Barley was dull, and 1@2c lower, at 77@77½c seller the month or seller April. Live hogs were active and firm at $5.10@5.50. Cattle were easier. Sheep advanced 25c per 100 lbs.

That Ames might pocket the ten shares of Kelley's Credit Mobilier stock sent him by Treasurer Spinner for his indorsement was at first suggested only as a good joke, but the joke turns out to be a very practical one. Ames says he very much questions Kelley's right to give away stock he did not own, and he has asked his lawyers to decide whether Kelley's disclaimer does not entitle him to hold it for the Credit Mobilier Company.

The proposal that two Professors of Homeopathy be added to the Medical Faculty at Ann Arbor brought before the Legislature the vehement protest of seventy-eight graduates of the Medical School. They said that the science of medicine, in its broadest sense alone, had been taught hitherto at Ann Arbor. To introduce homeopathic teaching would be to bring in a special "pathy," to the detriment of true science. Notwithstanding this petition of the nopathists, the bill was passed after a four hours' debate.

Like so many of their neighbors, the farmers of Livingston County believe that one of the surest remedies for the transportation troubles is the complete abolition of all taxes on railroad and ship-building materials. At their meeting at Pontiac, yesterday, they demand absolute free trade in these articles. Their resolutions re-echo the complaints of railroad monopoly, call upon the Legislature for relief, pledge their support to the citizens defendant in the trespass suits, advocate the opening of waterways to ease transportation, and summon the Congressional salary-thieves to refund or resign.

The veto by Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, of the LaCrosse Railroad Bridge bill, at the recent session of the Legislature, not only presents some very strong objections to the proposed action of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, but also presents that road in an attitude of cool indifference to the supreme law of the land, and utter disregard of the rights of the General Government, which, to say the least, is very extraordinary, even in these days of railroad impudence. After reciting the control which the National Government possesses over navigable rivers, and establishing the fact that railroad companies have no right to bridge them without first obtaining the consent of Congress, the Governor examines the grounds upon which the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company sought to override Congress by pushing a bill through the Legislature. On the 1st of April, 1872, Congress authorized the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company to bridge the Mississippi at some point between the County of LaCrosse, in Wisconsin, and the County of Houston, in Minnesota, said bridge to be "built and *located* under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe." The authority of the Secretary of War over location and navigation was unquestioned. The Secretary, in pursuance of the bill, appointed a Board of Engineers to examine and determine upon a proper site near LaCrosse. They did so and reported, but the Railroad Company was not satisfied, and made application to Congress to allow them to bridge the river at a point to be selected by them. The Congressional Committee, however, was unanimous in refusing the application, whereupon the Company went before the Legislature, and crowded a bill through allowing them to build a bridge not only where they pleased, but also allowing them to put in their piers as they pleased. The Governor vetoed the bill, and even then, although it was a clear violation of law which the Company proposed, the Company came very near passing it over the veto. The boldness of this attempt to nullify a law of Congress plainly authorized by the Constitution, and to set the General Government at defiance, is without precedent in the history of corporations. How any member of the Legislature could deliberately vote to pass it over the veto, unless he was fuddled or bribed, is a mystery indeed.

RAILWAY MANAGERS AND STOCKHOLDERS.

The occupation of a railroad manager just now is not a bed of roses. He stands between two fires. There is the distant booming of the people's cannon on the one side, while on the other there is the closer and more effective practice of small arms in the hands of the Directors and stockholders. He is nominally responsible to the public, and actually responsible to his employers. His general reputation depends upon satisfying the demands of the public; his tenure of office depends upon satisfying the demands of the stockholders. Mr. Harris explained the case exactly when he said at Springfield that nobody could do him a greater favor than to make up a tariff for his road which would yield a reasonable profit. With the shippers on one side justly demanding a reduction in rates which they cannot afford to pay, and the stockholders on the other side unreasonably insisting that they shall have their regular dividends in bad years as well as good ones, the railroad manager is in hot water, sure.

The stock of Western railroads is mainly owned by Eastern and foreign capitalists. The stock of the Burlington & Quincy and the Michigan Central Roads is owned in New England; that of the Illinois Central in England and Holland; that of the St. Louis & Alton and the Rock Island Roads in New York City and State, and the East generally; and so on. By this it is meant that the controlling interests of these roads are centered in the places mentioned; the meetings of Directors are held in distant cities; the managers of the road are appointed there, and the general policy of the management indicated. There is no close association between the owners of the railroads and the patrons. Their interests thus become antagonistic, and there are no facilities for a speedy adjustment of differences by mutual concessions. The stockholders demand that the managers whom they appoint shall pay them certain dividends. The implied, if not express, instruction is to make them as large as possible, but at least as large as the roads have averaged under former management. The managers understand perfectly that they must do this or lose their places. "If you can't earn us 8 per cent," say the stockholders, "we'll find somebody who can." The railroad manager not only loses his place, but he retires in disgrace. He goes out with the reputation of having been unsuccessful in making the road pay where others did; and, as all other corporations want men who can make the stock profitable, he stands but a poor chance of getting another situation. If the President of the Illinois Central, for instance, reports to the stockholders of his road that times are hard, and that the people along the line cannot afford to pay the old rates, they tell him that the Chicago & Alton Road, which runs through the same kind of country, is making as much money as ever, and Mr. Newell must do as well or get out. If Mr. Blackstone, of the Chicago & Alton, reports the same, he is told that the Burlington & Quincy is getting the old rates, and so must he. If Mr. Walker, of the Burlington & Quincy, forwards the protests of the farmers, he is referred to the profits of the Rock Island Road; and so on. As a rule, the managers of the various railroads have but small pecuniary interests in them, and are employed to manage them with a single view to profits. They exercise but little influence with the stockholders when they place themselves in opposition to this general policy.

The controversy, therefore, lies between the public and those who own and control the railroads. This circumstance is not calculated to lessen the indignation of the public nor to silence the demand for a reduction of rates. The capitalists of New England, New York, and Europe will do well, therefore, to take warning from the present tone of public sentiment. The nominal managers of the railroads have borne the heat and burden of the day long enough. Their failure to listen to the voice of the people on the line of their roads simply indicates that they are not possessed of the power to change the policy prescribed by the stockholders. If they were, and did not use that power, the conclusion would be that they are devoid of judgment and unable to foresee inevitable consequences. It is well known, on the contrary, that no class embraces more ability or better knowledge of human nature. This reasonable demand is that the railroads shall divide the misfortunes of a bad year with the farmers. If the railroads are entitled to 8 or 10 per cent dividends in good years when the farmers are doing well, they are certainly not entitled to so much when the times are so bad that the farmers can make nothing. It is not just nor proper that the farmers should lose both the interest on their investment and the value of their labor, while the railroads which they support are earning as much money as ever. Farmers must live as well as railroads. Railway stockholders must recognize this. They are responsible, and it is upon them that the punishment will fall when it comes. If they refuse to put down their rates in a bad year, the rates will be put down in spite of them, and perhaps kept down in good years as well as bad. The Eastern and foreign capitalists will find it profitable in the end to give the managers of their roads greater latitude. If they will not do this, they may expect to have their property managed for them in the interests of the public, in which case they will be likely to find the bulk of the burdens thrust upon them.

MR. PETERS' "SHORT CUT" FOR FARMERS.

The position which Mr. Milton J. Peters has assumed in the judicial contest in Judge Lawrence's district, and the alacrity with which he has sought to herald himself as a champion of the anti-railroad cause, renders it appropriate to inquire whether Mr. Peters is a safe leader in a crusade against monopolies, and whether the farmers are likely to find a remedy for the evils of which they complain by accepting the policy which he has indicated as the best for them to follow. Mr. Peters proposes to have the Legislature fix arbitrary rates which railroad companies shall be allowed to charge for the transportation of freight without regard to the cost of such transportation. This is the first proposition. As Mr. Peters admits that the court of last resort, the Supreme Court of the United States, would probably declare such a law unconstitutional and void, his second proposition is to reverse the Supreme Court of the United States. And this by way of securing the end in view by a shorter cut than Judge Lawrence's! Let us see about this.

Mr. Peters assumes that the Supreme Court of the United States will reject any law fixing an arbitrary rate of charges, because, as he alleges, Judges Bradley and Strong were appointed in the interests of the capitalists, and Judges Swayne, Davis, and others lean that way also, and will always decide against the people! The Supreme Judges, however, are appointed for life, so that there is no way for Mr. Peters to reverse the Court except by increasing it sufficiently by new Judges, whose views are to be known in advance, to vote down the old ones. The farmers have now to consider whether this unsafe, not to say immoral, proposition to secure class decisions, will answer their purpose. What the farmers want is a speedy release from their burdens. They cannot afford to wait till doomsday for a settlement. Each year that closes and leaves them without some provision of relief only adds to their burdens, and makes it still more difficult to secure a release. The railroads can afford to wait for the Peters experiment, because it would be endless. In the first place, Mr. Peters has got to convince Congress of the necessity for changing the number of Supreme Judges, and, as the rest of the United States has some interest in the Supreme Court, he may not find this to be an easy and swiftly-performed task. Suppose that he succeeds in carrying this measure through, he cannot look to President Grant for any relief, as he himself alleges that the President appointed Judges Bradley and Strong because they were prejudiced in favor of capitalists. If this is the condition of the President's mind, there is no likelihood that he would add new Judges prejudiced against capitalists—he being himself a capitalist. Mr. Peters is, therefore, at a stand-still at the very outset, for four years to come. When President Grant retires from his office, what assurance can Mr. Peters give his clients that the next President will not be of the same mind as President Grant; and the next one, and the next, and so on? But assume that President Grant's successor is an anti-capitalist; how is Mr. Peters to convince the people of the United States of the necessity of a change in the Supreme Court—and such a change? There are a thousand and one interests besides the agricultural which would demand a hearing upon this important question. And, when it comes to that, the Eastern farmers would be dead against the change, and the Southern planters probably against. A vast majority of the people would protest against Mr. Peters' proposition to secure favorable decisions, by adding new Judges pledged beforehand, directly or by implication, to decide in a particular way. The prospects, therefore, for the completion of Mr. Peters' little job, are not flattering. The farmers complain that jury trials are too long. Wherein is Mr. Peters' plan likely to help them in the matter of time? Is he not relegating their interests to eternity? No farmer would live long enough to see that plan brought to maturity.

In the place of Mr. Peter's *ignis fatuus*, a plain, speedy, sensible, and perfectly feasible, as well as constitutional, remedy is offered the farmers in the bills now pending, which enact that the railroad corporations shall charge only reasonable rates, and that the courts and juries shall determine at the public expense what constitutes reasonable rates. This is in accordance both with law and equity. It proposes nothing which cannot be carried out; nothing which Supreme Courts will not sustain, as the legal principles involved in it have been affirmed over and over again from the feudal ages to the present time. We believe that the farmers, when they look at this matter considerately and without passion, will see that it promises them the only safe and sure remedy, and will adopt it, and that they will decline to follow Mr. Peters in his wild-goose chase. At the same time, we believe that they cannot arrive at this conclusion without continuing their confidence in Judge Lawrence, who has shown them the only lawful and at the same time expeditious way in which they can right their wrongs. By rejecting him, they may succeed in electing somebody to the Supreme Bench who will decide as they want him to on one point, and sell out to the highest bidder on every other point. This is hardly a thing they would think of doing in their serious moments.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There is now in store in Chicago, waiting for the opening of lake navigation, the following stock of grain:

	No. of bushels.
Wheat	2,476,040
Corn	5,980,596
Oats	1,727,051
Rye	302,896
Barley	326,692
Total	10,813,275

This grain has been put in store here expressly for lake transportation. The corn cannot be moved in any other way. Behind this stock there are millions of bushels of corn and wheat in the cribs and station warehouses all over the West. The rates demanded for lake transportation from Chicago to Buffalo are 16 cents per bushel for corn, and we are informed that it is proposed to advance these on future charters to 18 cents per bushel. Corn can be moved at present only by water, and the lake carriers are dependent upon the corn crop for their profits. Last season, while the rate was lower than now, vessels earned their whole cost in three months' time. At the rates now demanded, the profits will, of course, be greater.

Now, while there is in one sense no monopoly in lake navigation, and every man is free to put as many vessels afloat as he thinks proper and charge what he can get, there is a substantial monopoly in the fact that no vessel not exclusively owned in the United States can carry corn or other freight between any two American ports. Canadian vessels may come to Chicago and carry freight to Montreal, but the law prohibits their taking corn from here to Buffalo. This is part and parcel of our "protective" system. Canada has some seven thousand vessels of all kinds afloat, large numbers of which could be brought into Lake Michigan, and assist in carrying off the surplus crop of the West at reasonable rates. But the law prohibits them from so doing. The result is, that the producers of corn in the Western States have to pay monopoly prices on water as well as on land.

There is no greater abuse going than these old navigation laws, which have been discarded by all other civilized nations. Before the opening of the Straits of Mackinaw, and during the whole season, there will be freight offering at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo sufficient to employ twice the number of vessels that will be at those ports to carry it, while there are on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River a large number of vessels that would gladly come here to do this business if the law permitted them. Now, that the farmers are investigating this transportation business, let them send up to Congress, in the most emphatic form, their demand that these old prohibitory shipping laws be repealed, that the navigation of the lakes be open to anybody who will put a vessel or a steamer on them, and that every tax on ship-building materials be abolished.

THE FARMERS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR STRIKE.

In a speech at Peoria, on Thursday last, Mr. S. M. Smith said:

> Coming to Peoria, he saw many houses that bore the marks of poverty, and were nearly unfit to live in. Yet he had no doubt that the residents of these poor dwellings worked hard for a living. The farmer worked harder and more hours for what he earned than men of any other class or profession.

That this is true can be no doubt. And what is the prospect for the future? A general strike of the mechanical trades is threatened to take place in May, having for its purpose the substitution of eight hours for ten hours as a day's work,—the wages to remain unchanged. Let this purpose be designated by whatever name, let the reasons for it be good or bad, it means that for a given sum of money there is to be one-fifth less labor and production in those trades. According to the report of Mr. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of Revenue for 1869, the gross values created by the various industries of the country amounted to $6,285,000,000, which were assigned as follows:

Agriculture	$3,282,950,000
Cotton manufacture	71,500,000
Woolen manufacture	66,000,000
Iron production,—pig and bar	119,950,000
Leather manufacture	222,600,000
Railway service	360,000,000
Fisheries	100,000,000
All others	2,602,000,000
Total	$6,825,000,000

This is given as the value of the total products of the labor of each of these classes. The census of 1870 gives the total number of persons engaged in paid occupations at 12,505,923. Of these, 5,922,471 are employed in agricultural labor. In round numbers, one-half the population employed in labor of all kinds are employed in agriculture. Dividing the whole value of the labor by the number of persons engaged in it, the product is an average of $546 each per annum. But this enumeration of occupations embraces every variety. It is estimated that there are about one million of skilled laborers, mechanics, whose average wages are $750 per year, whose labor with its incidents is worth one thousand millions of dollars. The average value of the product of each person engaged in agriculture, including all its branches, is $554. To earn this amount of money, the farmers, in the words of Mr. Smith, "work harder, and more hours per day, than any other class or profession." They have, as a class, less of the ordinary comforts of life than any other laboring class; they are more restricted in their choice of food, in their clothing, in their habitations, in their amusements, and in their opportunities for mental culture, than any other class; they work day in and day out the whole year round, and, at the end of their year, as the joint product of the capital invested in land, improvements, horses, and cattle, they average $554 each, from which are to be paid the direct taxes of State and county on the land, improvements, and stock, as well as the indirect tax of 50 per cent levied under the tariff.

It is now proposed to increase the cost of production by reducing the number of hours of all other labor one-fifth, without any reduction in its cost. This is equivalent to an additional tax of 20 per cent upon every article produced off the farm, and which farmers have to purchase. The cost, therefore, of the eight-hour scheme, when carried out, is to be an additional burden upon the farmers of the country and all other non-strikers. If, in all mechanical and manufacturing occupations, the product of eight hours' labor is hereafter to cost as much as the previous product of ten hours', then the deficiency must be mainly paid for by a reduction of the compensation for agricultural labor. Every farmer can understand that, if 5 cents additional is added to the cost of transportation of grain, the 5 cents must be deducted from the price paid to the producer; so, if the cost of everything else needed by the farmer be increased by an advance equal to one-fifth of the labor required to produce it, that 20 per cent must be deducted from the value of the product of the farm and the garden, so far as he is a consumer. If the labor employed in converting cotton and wool into cloth, hides into boots and harness, iron into the infinite variety of articles for which it is needed, is to produce one-fifth less for the same money, then the farmers, miners, and fishermen who have to exchange their products for these must pay the increased cost out of their productions. If the present inadequate earnings of the farmers are to be still further reduced by 20 per cent, to enable a comparatively small number of men to get ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, what is to be their condition then?

The intelligence that Gen. John C. Fremont has been condemned to five years' imprisonment by a French court on account of his connection with the negotiation of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad bonds in Paris, is a rather astounding *denouement* of a gigantic railroad enterprise from an American point of view. Those who have read the charges made against him, however, and who are familiar with the French custom of dealing with speculators, will not be surprised at the sentence, if it follows a substantiation of the charges that were brought against him. In the course of the trial, M. le Baron Gauldree-Boilleau, who married a daughter of Thomas H. Benton, and who is consequently a brother-in-law of Gen. Fremont, gave an interesting summary of the latter's career. When Gen. Fremont married, said Boilleau, "he was a simple Lieutenant without fortune, and was ready to plunge into any new enterprise which promised a fair gain." The witness went on to state that Fremont was unsuccessful, and soon ran through with Senator Benton's estate. It was probably on this account that the Baron Gauldree-Boilleau, through his wife, had a claim against Fremont. When the Baron went to New York to settle this claim, he found, so he says, that Fremont had spent much money on account of the election, and he finally settled by the acceptance of 766,000 francs in the Memphis & El Paso Railroad. One witness at the trial—Mr. Magnin—testified that Gen. Fremont, Auffermann, Gauldree-Boilleau, Paradis, Crampon, Probst, and Lissignol had received in all 13,000,000 francs from the French people on account of the bonds, though only four miles of the road had ever been built. It was also shown that much money had been spent on newspapers and Government officials to secure the introduction of the bonds on the Paris Bourse, and to deceive the people. The dispatch states that the men who were associated with Fremont were all sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and were arrested on the spot. Gen. Fremont was not there. The reason which he has given the American people for not going to France was, that he could not get there in time to be present at the trial.

In the New York *Financier*, one of the most creditable financial publications of the country, there is publishing a series of articles by Mr. David A. Wells. The issue of March 22 contains a discussion of the question of taxing mortgages,—a question of considerable consequence in this State. Mr. Wells considers it a strong illustration of the extreme slowness with which economic reforms make headway, even among intelligent persons, that the exemption of mortgages from taxation is still persistently opposed in the State of New York. The prejudice which defeats this exemption proceeds from the idea that such exemption would be in favor of the money-lender and against the money-borrower. Under the law of New York, bonds and mortgages are to be taxed at full and true value. The aggregate rate of taxation in New York is 3 per cent; the rate of interest allowed is 7 per cent. The result is, that the holder of a taxed mortgage receives but 4 per cent for the use of his money. As this is far below the market value of the money, money is not loaned upon bond and mortgage except by those who take precautions to secure not only the 7 per cent, but an additional sum to cover the tax, and all other contengencies of loss. Were it not that the law exempts mortgage investments by savings banks and life insurance companies, there would be no money obtainable in that State at legal interest upon a pledge of real estate. He gives several illustrations where the entire interest on the mortgage was taken away by taxation, and this in cases where the investment was of the estates of widows and orphans. So prejudicial to public interests is this tax that, in many cities, the Assessors avoid the law by assessing mortgages at only a portion of their value. He regards that the mistake of those who believe in the justice and expediency of taxing bonds and mortgages arises from the fallacious assumptions: 1. That a mortgage is itself property, rather than a species of conveyance, like a deed or lease giving rights to property. 2. That in order to tax equitably it is necessary to attempt to tax everything.

Mr. Windom and the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard will have an opportunity, under the resolution passed on the last day of the Senate's special session, to do the country a genuine service. They are authorized to travel, to send for persons and papers, and to institute searching investigations to determine the condition of the transportation facilities between the interior and seaboard, to ascertain the profits that are made by the existing lines, and to canvass the remedies which may be suggested for the present burdens upon the producers of the country. If the Committee shall avoid speculations and opinions, and report the generalizations of competent and trustworthy evidence, they may be able to furnish the basis upon which to build up curative measures. The whole question of transportation enters into this investigation, and the various projects of canal routes and additional trunk lines of railway should receive special attention. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that the Committee will confine themselves to facts and not indulge in theories. They can make themselves useful in the way of gathering suggestive circumstances rather than in projecting legislative remedies.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Congressmen who grandly announce that they "have not drawn it" will be glad to know of the decision at Washington that "it" will remain subject to their order for two years. Thereafter "it" will be a claim, to be adjusted and paid as are other claims. But what a strain on the good resolution of Congressmen "it" will be.

—The Kansas Legislature, which adjourned March 7, did not take a recess until April 17, or to any other day, but has gone wholly out of power, unless the Governor shall specially convene it. A new Legislature will be elected in November, and meet next January. As Gov. Osborn aspires to fill out the term of Caldwell, in the Senate, (four years), his evident course will be to "look to the primaries," and to leave the vacancy unfilled, or to fill it, as may best strengthen his purpose.

—An act of the West Virginia Legislature declares that Gov. Jacob has failed of his duty, and requires Daniel D. Johnson, as President of the Senate, to certify to the election of Messrs. Wilson, Martin, and Hereford, as Congressmen, at the legal election in October.

—Under the electoral system, 1,394,746 of the votes cast last November could have made a President of the United States, and the whole force of 5,034,185 might have been concentrated without success.

—The Postmaster-General decides that Congressmen-elect, as well as members of the last Congress, are entitled to the franking privilege until the 1st of July.

—Joshua S. Morris, the (Republican) Attorney-General of Mississippi, is proved, upon exhibition of his land account, to have received $6,000, in checks drawn by railroad managers, just after he had rendered a legal opinion concerning the issuance of State warrants under a railroad subsidy law. The Legislature therefore declares, unanimously, that his "conduct has given occasion for unpleasant suspicions."

—The St. Paul *Press* scarcely conceals its delight that there are to be no further public disclosures of how the State Treasury was managed. Such disclosures were likely to tumble down several reputations in Minnesota.

—Of the resolution that "James A. Garfield has forfeited the confidence of his constituents," the Toledo *Blade* says:

> It was undoubtedly a painful duty for the Republicans of Trumbull County to thus publicly condemn their Representatives in Congress; but, feeling it to be a duty, they discharged it promptly, and the honest people of the country must approve the act. If your agent, after he has served you a year at a stipulated salary, and contracted to serve another year upon the same terms, and has drawn his pay for the first year, should step to your safe and take $1,000 or $2,000—$1,000 for the past and $1,000 for the coming year—would you not discharge him at once, on the ground that he had forfeited your confidence and respect? What is the difference between this case and that of Gen. Garfield, and other re-elected members of Congress?

—Those Congressmen who, after voting against the salary steal, now sneak around by star-light to the back-door of the Treasury and lug off their share of the booty, write themselves down hypocrites and cowards. The wanted the money all the while, but hadn't the nerve to stand up and say so when their names were reached on the roll-call. The constituents of such men deserve to be plundered if they fail to spot them, this time, to some purpose.—*Springfield Republican.*

—At the first sight it appears very creditable to the members of the late Congress that only one-half of them thus far have drawn their extra $5,000 pay. But there is no telling how many of them will hold out to the end in this virtuous course of self-denial. The New Hampshire members afford a suggestive illustration. It is possible, therefore, that many others may be in similar predicament, and that when the present feeling about the matter has blown over, they will quietly pocket their allotted share of the grab. We are sorry that their public course has been such that we cannot give them, as in the case of the accused generally, the benefit of all doubts.—*Boston Journal.*

—Dishonest men of luxurious tastes cannot be paid enough "to remove the temptation to engage in big steals hereafter." No salaries the people can afford to pay, would suffice for what such employes have learned to consider "necessities." The only remedy, then, is *a change in the men*, not in increasing their pay.—*Albany Argus.*

—How is it expected that people with large families live, and no income but their labor; who have had no Credit Mobiliers to invest in, no Pacific Railroad shares given them, no public land to steal, no bank charters to sell, no Dr. Durant to apply to, no offices to barter for greenbacks;—how can they reach the price that living has run up to, if Congressmen and Presidents can't do it after applying all that they have certainly stolen?—*Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) Press.*

—No wonder that many able speakers are addressing mass meetings of farmers whose cry for cheap transportation is as intensely earnest as the cry of the masses in Great Britain for cheap bread in the days of the corn-law agitation. The final success of this great agitation for reform is neither doubtful nor distant.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The security of the farmer, as of every other citizen, is in "law and order," and the less the true reformer has to do with demagogues, especially of the incendiary sensational character, the better, and the sooner, the remedies so much needed by the people will be accomplished. In this contest, violence or buncombe will amount to nothing, but cool, practical, honest common sense will gain all that is desired.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

—Now that Caldwell has been disgraced, it is in order for the people at his home to get up a big reception for him to give him a character. This is the way they do things at North Easton and at South Bend.—*Laporte (Ind.) Argus.*

—We presume the jackals in this State that have been after him ever since his election will now close their mouths. Men who had denounced one another as thieves, liars, and scoundrels (and with truth, too), banded together like a pack of wolves, determined to destroy him, because he would not be blackmailed. This is the secret of the whole matter.—*Leavenworth Call (Caldwell's Own).*

—In all the election investigations of this winter, even where misconduct has been proved upon the candidate elected, far greater turpitude, with malice and meanness added, has been brought to light and fastened on the promoters and prosecutors of it. It is to be regretted that a set of political opponents, if mean and desperate enough, may prefer charges which, though totally groundless, cast suspicion, for a time, at least, upon the noblest public man, and even when fully refuted, leave an impression which is a life-long injury.—*Washington Chronicle (Harlan's Own).*

—How stands Louisiana to-day? In the great majority of cases our real estate owners, both in city and country, find that their revenues are insufficient to warrant the payment of the taxes demanded. Many in this manner have become involuntary tax-resisters. They cannot pay, and are consequently put down in the roll of tax-delinquents. Against such people the law may be invoked and their property sacrificed, for even a corrupt demand may be enforced by the tyranny of might, but it would be an abuse of terms to call the enforcing administration a success. That government is a failure which forces on its citizens a necessity of sacrificing their property to pay excessive taxes and excessive costs. No constitutional consent could ever be obtained for such unwarrantable action.—*New Orleans Times.*

To Be Hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—John Devine, for the murder of August Kamp, was sentenced, to-day, to be hanged on May 9. The prisoner desired to make a statement to the court before sentence. His counsel would not permit.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28.—In the Senate, this morning, the following bills were passed: Senate bill to provide that mutual insurance companies, organized under the law of Ohio, shall have, in order to do business, at least $100,000 assets. The following appointments by the Governor were confirmed by the Senate: H. S. Bundy, of Vinton County, and E. H. Moore, of Athens, for Trustees of the Athens Lunatic Asylum; Joshua H. Bates, of Cincinnati, for Trustee of the Long View Asylum; Henry F. Booth, of Columbus, for Director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; Francis C. Session, of Columbus, for Director of the Blind Asylum; John A. Lutz, of Circleville, for Director of the Idiotic Asylum; Theodore D. Woorly, of Columbus, for State Gas Inspector; Lewis L. Rice, of Columbus, for Supervisor of the Public Printing; F. Merrick, of Delaware, Trustee of the Girl's Industrial Home; Barnabus Barns, of Mansfield, for Trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; Alexander Waddle, of South Charleston, and Stillman Watt, of Cleveland, for Trustees of the Agricultural College.

In the House this afternoon, bills were introduced to require County Treasurers to keep a cash-book of all tax receipts from day to day, and make it a penitentiary offence to collect a greater amount than is charged in the duplicate; to fix the compensation of members of the General Assembly at $8 for each regular session, $7 for each adjourned session, and $5 per day for each called session, and $3 for each twenty-five miles traveled, and to provide for a deduction of $5 for each day's absence. In the Senate, bills were introduced to authorize the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals; also to allow five or more persons to become incorporated under the general act for building homesteads, and for no other purpose, to restrict the amount of interest to members, including dues, fines, and premiums to 10 per cent, to limit the amount of interest on loans made for any other than homestead purposes to 6 per cent, to allow deposits to be made with the Associations; to repeal the acts of 1868, and compel all building and loan associations now doing business to reorganize under this act. The act is to take effect May 1, 1873.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 28.—The House Committee on Federal Relations reported against bridging the Detroit or St. Clair River. The Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported without recommendation the joint resolution, excluding the word "male" from the Constitution. The Senate joint resolution for a commission to revise the Constitution, passed—22 to 4. Senator Gray's bill regulating freight and passenger rates was considered and referred back to the Committees on Railroads and Judiciary, jointly.

[To the Associated Press.]

LANSING, March 28.—A memorial was presented to the House of Representatives to-day, signed by seventy-eight graduates from the medical department of the State University, setting forth that since, in their opinion, the creation of two chairs of homeopathy in the University would constitute the recognition of a special medical practice, and believing that no dogma or special system of medicine has been taught there heretofore, and that such an innovation would be fatal to the usefulness and prosperity of the University, they remonstrate and protest against the passage of the Senate bill providing for the appointment of two professors of homeopathy in the University. The bill referred to, passed the Senate March 6. When it came up in the House, it met with a strong opposition. The friends of the bill claimed that allopathy was taught in the University, while its opponents claimed that no "pathy" whatever was taught there, but that they taught medicine in its strictest and broadest sense. The House last week appointed a committee to investigate the subject. The bill came up again in the House to-day. Four hours were spent in discussing motions to postpone its further consideration until next week, to lay on the table, and on the merits of the question. The bill finally passed by a vote of 55 to 23. A motion to reconsider this vote was tabled, thus finally disposing of this question, which has puzzled every Legislature for the last twenty years.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 28.—The consideration of the New York charter has been postponed until next Tuesday. Mr. C. F. Adams' oration on the late Mr. Seward, at the request of the Legislature, has been set down for Friday, April 18, at the North Reformed Church of this city. Mr. Seward's oration on J. Q. Adams was delivered in the same church.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will report as instructed by resolution of the House, the proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to grant suffrage to women holding property to the amount of $2,500.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 28.—A bill passed the House to establish an insane asylum at the Capital; $50,000 were appropriated for the buildings. The Senate bill to create Garland County passed, and now goes to the Governor.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Supposed Murderer Held for Trial—Certificates of Organization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28.—Dr. Ryan, of this city, has just concluded a post mortem examination on the body of Kate Francis, whose mysterious death was spoken of in these dispatches last night, and finds unmistakably that her death was caused by violence. Hank Lutterix, who was arrested in consequence of a suspicion that he murdered the woman, is still in custody, to await developments which will probably settle the question of his implication. He, together with a girl whose name is unknown, were the only inmates of the house on the night of the crime. Luttrix says the woman died in a fit. The girl mysteriously refuses to tell anything.

Certificates of organization were issued to-day to the Eagle Packet Company, of Quincy, capital stock $65,000, and the Wholesale Grocer Manufacturing Company, of Chicago.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Thomas Smith, at Louisville, and Charles Manley, at Alexandria, Va., for Murder.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 28.—Charles Manley (colored), convicted of the murder of an old white man named Monroe, in July last, was hanged to-day, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Roofs of houses in the vicinity, steeples, and all prominent points were crowded. The drop fell at 12:40 this afternoon. The body hung about twenty minutes. Manley made a short speech, attributing his fate to whisky. He met his death with great composure. Several colored preachers attended the doomed man, together with a committee from the Young Men's Christian Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—The negro, Thomas Smith, was hung, to-day, for killing Joseph Braden, in May, 1871, 12 miles below the city. He persisted in asserting his innocence, even in prayers on the scaffold, until told to take his stand on the trap, when he gave way and confessed his guilt. The execution took place in an open common south of the city. Probably 7,000 people were present. His neck was dislocated by the fall of 30 inches. He did not struggle much, and the convulsive movements ceased in a few minutes. Death ensued in six minutes, and the body was cut down at the end of twenty minutes.

Smith was a desperate character, and the murder was cold-blooded, and for robbery, though the murderer got but a small amount. The murdered man's widow was at the execution in a carriage, and witnessed the entire scene. Smith labored under high excitement, on the scaffold, prayed incessantly, and at the last begged for a little more time. He had made many misstatements in regard to different persons connected with the trial, all of which he retracted. It was the first execution here for three years.

RELIGIOUS.

The Great Revival at Denver—Hundreds of Conversions.

DENVER, Col., March 28.—The great religious revival which has been in progress at Denver for the past two weeks, under the direction of the Rev. E. P. Hammond, continues with increased interest. Several hundred conversions have been made. At the request of a prominent sporting man, 200 tickets were distributed, yesterday, among gamblers, saloon-keepers, and prostitutes. Many attended the meeting last night, occupying reserved seats. Five or six of this class arose for prayers. A committee are visiting all the saloons, houses of prostitution, etc., to-day, praying with the inmates, inviting them to meetings, and are received with respectful attention. Six prisoners in the jail are said to be under deep conviction. Prayer meetings are held in the jail every morning. The influence of the meetings is extending among professional and business men.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Exciting Debate on the Lake-Front Repeal Bill in the Senate.

The Motion to Refer to the Judiciary Committee Defeated.

House Action on the Report of the Rummel Investigating Committee.

The Cook County Court-House Bill Passed in the Senate.

Defeat of the Bill Relative to Polling-Places at Town Elections.

Jurisdiction of County Courts—West Side Park Bills.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE-FRONT BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, March 28.—The House Lake-Front bill came up on its first reading, when Mr. Palmer, of Iroquois—one of Mr. Fort's Senators—moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, where its opponents have long been trying to get it. Mr. Reynolds argued that the opinion of lawyers on the Judiciary had better be given on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Steele, who made the original motion last week to refer the Senate bill to the Judiciary, was in favor of the reference. He was not inspired by hostility to the repeal as he had been accused, but it should go to the Judiciary to see if the Legislature really had the power to undo what the Legislature of 1869 had done. He was satisfied the act was carried through that body by fraud and corruption, but for all that they might not be able to repeal it. The bill should go the Judiciary. It involved millions; it was of importance to the entire people of the State. If rights had been vested under the act the Judiciary Committee should consider whether these rights could be divested. That was the question. It was not true he was actively in the interest of railroads. He had never been a railroad attorney, and never expected to be, though it was charged he was to get an attorneyship for his services on behalf of that bill. No corrupting influences had been brought to bear upon him. He was acting under his interpretation of the oath he took to represent the people of Illinois. The bill should go the Judiciary. The Lake Front bill was a wicked thing that should be blotted out if it could be without doing irreparable injury or divesting rights that had become vested under it.

Mr. Whiting believed the act should be wiped off the statute books as a rebuke to the corruption by which it was passed. He knew the Legislature in 1869 was filled with the elite of the bar of the State, all in favor of the bill. The press of the State was muzzled, and it was run through the Legislature with money.

Mr. Lee raised the point that the gentleman was not talking to the point.

Mr. Whiting was opposed to the reference to the Judiciary.

Mr. Casey asked if it would be disreputable to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Whiting did not wish to cast reflections on the Judiciary, but it would be disreputable to refer. He was afraid to hesitate in passing the bill. There were able attorneys of great adroitness, and feast the reported their point, working to de-

Mr. Steele wishes to know if he referred to any attorney on the Senate.

Mr. Whiting replied that he did not, especially did not refer the gentleman from Coles (Steele). Let the gentleman from Coles any counsel repeal the vested rights if vested rights. The courts would take care of all Corporations were well able to take care of themselves, and the courts a merciful enough to protect vested rights. If Judge Drummond had decided that the railroads had no vested rights under the act, who hesitate to repeal it? Iniquity presided over the conception of the scheme, fraud was present at its birth, and honesty would rejoice at its death. This was worse than Credit Mobilier, stealing, and all the iniquities perpetrated by Congress.

Mr. McGrath had confidence in the Judiciary Committee, and in the gentleman who made the motion to refer, but he could not see how any complex legal question was involved. He could prove that no rights had been acquired under the act, and that the railroads had not complied with a single requirement of the law.

Mr. Casey regarded it as a pure question of law. It was not the duty of the Senate to pass the bill anyhow, and leave its construction to the court. It astonished him to hear the gentleman from Bureau (Whiting) say corruption carried the bill, and yet the gentleman had not at the time denounced bribery and corruption; that bribery was a proper subject for investigation; then, why did not that Senator then propose investigation? He had no interest in the question, which was purely a legal one. Why seek to avoid a decision by the Judiciary. The intimation that the Committee would delay and kill the bill was in insinuation against the Committee and an injustice to its members. When gentlemen refused to refer, they admitted the injustice of the cause they espoused. It was not a question of bribery, but whether rights had vested under the act. No lawyer would say vested rights could be divested. Where could the legal problem be solved so well as in the Judiciary Committee? He had heard the bill called a steal. Perhaps it was. That was not a question now. The question was, had legal and vested rights accrued under the act? Who said the Committee would kill the bill? Whoever said so maligned the Committee.

Mr. Palmer desired to explain why he made the motion, as he did not wish to be placed in a false position. He made the motion to refer the bill, not at the solicitation of any Senator or outsider, but that the bill might take the usual course of bills. He would amend his motion to compel the Committee to report the bill by Tuesday morning.

Mr. Lee did not think they could report so soon, as they would not meet.

Mr. Waite would not agree to any such proposition, as no committee should be hurried in pronouncing a question. [Cries of "Right."]

Mr. Palmer went on to say it came with poor grace from a man to introduce a bill to repeal an act he had voted for twice, one time over the Governor's veto. He wished it known that he would vote for repeal anyhow.

Mr. Hampton said a bill precisely like the one under consideration had been before the Senate six weeks, and had been passed upon by an able committee already. Where would the legal questions have to be finally settled but in the Senate? and he would like the legal men to give their legal views in open Senate. They all wanted to hear these legal views. It was no new question, and he did not see the use or propriety of a reference.

Mr. Youngblood regretted to see that it was necessary for a Senator, in advocating reference of the bill, to deny that he was employed by a railroad. Why the opposition to reference? Were Senators determined to pass the bill, whether or not? He was sorry to hear that the representatives of the people in 1869 sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, but suppose they did, should the State of Illinois plead the baby act and repeal the law? The Legislature could not legally and rightfully repeal the act. If they shut their eyes and repealed the bill they would disgrace the State forever. Why were the friends of repeal afraid of the opinion of the Judiciary Committee? Were they afraid the Committee would report against it? He was no railroad attorney, and never expected to be. He was in the interest of the people of the State of Illinois, who would receive no benefit from the repeal. It was simply a fight between railroad corporations, which had spent millions under the bill, and a private company which desired to get the property.

Mr. Lee did not see why the bill should not be referred to the Judiciary for an opinion as to its constitutionality. What was the Committee for, if not to investigate such matters? The gentleman from Bureau (Whiting), when he said he did not care what vested rights had accrued, showed himself unfit for his place in that Senate. When the Senator from Bureau said that attorneys in that Senate were bribed, he said what he knew to be wilfully false.

Mr. Reynolds said the gentleman was on the defensive before any charge was made.

Mr. Nicholson was sorry such imputations were afloat against Senators. He voted against the swindle in 1869, and would do so again.

Mr. Crews said three of the Committee had publicly prejudged the case, and that should be sufficient reason for refusing to commit.

The motion to commit was lost—22 to 19—and the bill ordered to a second reading. The vote on the reference indicates that the bill will carry.

The movement to refer to the Judiciary was carrying out the programme intimated in these dispatches a week ago, and it was strange that three members of that Committee spoke, and nine voted, in favor of reference. It was curious that all the speakers on that side deemed it proper to defend their honor before it was assailed. This airing of their virtue excited comment. The twenty-two who voted against reference will be reinforced by Palmer, who made the motion to refer to oblige a friend, but will vote for the bill, and so will Shepard, who is on the Judiciary, and voted to refer in order to vindicate the Committee from the aspersions cast on it. Sanford, it is believed, will also vote for the bill, and, probably, Casey and Cummings, making more than the majority necessary to pass it. Waite is its sole opponent from Cook County.

Another name, that of Mr. Bountree, should be added to the five in the House who voted against the bill. He spoke against it, but was absent, looking after the Tax bill, when the vote was taken. The House will, undoubtedly, give him leave to record his vote.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT

bill was postponed until Thursday morning next, when it will come up on its third reading. As this bill be the last chance, every friend should rally round it and be on hand to vote.

THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL

was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. Mr. Kehoe made a fierce effort to limit the 3 mill tax to $80,000 a year, which was beaten, and so was an attempt to have the Commissioners elected by the people. An amendment, providing that connection shall not be made with the city sewers without the consent of the city authorities, was adopted.

THE RUMMEL INVESTIGATION.

The House devoted most of the afternoon to considering the report of the Rummel Investigating Committee, speeches being made by Messrs. Savage and Pollock in support of the majority report, and by Mr. Peltzer on behalf of the minority. After a windy discussion, the preamble, setting forth that Mr. Rummell demanded $8,000 more than he had already received, and the resolution directing the Auditor not to pay, recommended by the majority, were adopted. The resolution directing the Attorney-General to proceed and recover money overpaid was lost.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor signed the bill providing for the sale of Illinois Central Railroad lands, and bill 19, providing for the collection of Chicago taxes. These are emergency acts.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Temperance Committee, reported against the passage of a bill striking the landlord clause from the Temperance law, making the penalty fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, and providing for the unrestricted sale of undistilled liquors. Speeches were made, and the report of the Committee was concurred in—yeas, 70; nays, 25—an emphatic expression of the sentiment of the House on the liquor question.

COOK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE BILL.

The Senate passed the House bill to submit to the people of Cook County, at the November election, the proposition to issue one and a half million bonds to build a Court-House.

COUNTY COURT JURISDICTION.

The extension of the jurisdiction of County Courts is approved by members from the northern part of the State, where the courts have a surfeit of business, and is favored by the southern members where County Judges have time enough to send an occasional criminal to the Penitentiary, besides doing all the probate business. The bill repealing the bill extending the jurisdiction of these courts was ordered to a third reading to-day to accommodate the north, and a supplementary bill was introduced giving the courts jurisdiction in civil cases to $500, and in cases of misdemeanor, and allowing four jury terms every year, instead of twelve as now provided by law.

THE BIG SWAP.

The Senate bill allowing Chicago and the United States to swap lots was read a first time in the House. Of course there is no objection to it.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

House bill 497, providing for the publication of the Supreme Court Reports at $5.50, giving the reporter the exclusive benefit of copyright of opinions for three years, and no other compensation. An amendment to the bill making the price $3 a volume was pending, when time was called on a special order.

VOTING-PLACES IN TOWN ELECTIONS

The bill allowing the use of the regular polls at town elections came up in the House on its third reading. Mr. Dolton calling for the yeas, Hopkins did not display his occasional independence in opposing the bill for no very good reason, and Mr. Carpenter traveled outside his bailiwick to introduce a letter written by Mr. Austin of Cook against the bill, because it would interfere with some squad of politicians who want to run that town. So Mr. Carpenter opposed the bill. Mr. Dolton believed they should have but one polling-place in Illinois if the principle of that bill was correct. Mr. Jones, who is a chronic objector, raised his voice in lamentation over the bill, and was forthwith seconded by Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, defended it. Mr. Moffit, with the inspiration of genius, suggested that if the towns of Chicago are too populous to vote at one polling-place, they should cut up into smaller towns. Mr. Condell, who, by the way, is against anything to benefit or do justice to Chicago,—a narrow-habit of mind he has,—did not believe there should be passed a general law applicable to the State simply to accommodate that city.

Mr. Vicker argued that the bill was not apply outside Chicago. Mr. Dolton attempted a reply to objectors, but Mr. Hopkins shut him down, saying the point he had spoken before. Mr. Bradwell voted to save the bill, but it was beaten—53 to 77.

After reconsideration, it was recommitted to the Committee on Township Organization, but nothing can be done to make it serviceable for the coming election.

GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

The Senate passed the following, of interest to educational institutions:

It shall be the duty of the said Geologist to procure and preserve a full and entire suit of the different specimens found in the State, of each cause them to be delivered to the Secretary of State, cause them to be properly arranged in a case shall cause them to some apartment in or convenient to the Capitol. Said suit shall be entitled, and shall forever be open to all institutions of learning within such specimens to empowered to confer degrees in the State, which are to the State Normal Schools, to the Trustees of the sity at Champaign, and to all chartered Industrial Universities established in this State, which publications of proceedings, and which keep up a regular system of exchanges with other like institutions.

THE CIRCUIT BILL.

The Senate passed the House bill providing that the present Circuit Judges shall continue in office until their officers are elected in the new circuits. This is supplementary to the Circuit Apportionment bill, and the latter can now be signed by the Governor. Perhaps there was no necessity for the bill, but it removes all doubts and makes litigation safe.

AN OLD FRIEND.

The Senate has before it a bill to pay the Tilson claim—an old friend whose familiar features are unchanged—to the amount of $16,185.10, for "equipments furnished the State to aid in suppressing the late rebellion." Such is the patriotic language of the bill, and it is expected that the loyalty of the General Assembly will carry through this claim, rejected by its predecessors.

HOUSE BILL NO. 300.

The debate in the Senate, yesterday, on bill 19, which, as the readers of THE TRIBUNE are aware, is a curative bill to remedy the evils entailed upon cities by the legislation of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, has considerably weakened the opposition to the bill. The point raised by Judge Steele, that the constitutional provision regarding taxes was not intended and did not apply to municipal taxes in which the State, in its corporate capacity, has no interest or claim whatever, has rather startled its opponents. The general revenue laws would make all the cities in the State subsidiary to the counties, a policy opposed to all precedents, and contrary to every principle of right. The representatives from Bloomington, Quincy, Alton, Aurora, and nearly all the cities in the State, are being urged by their city authorities to press the passage of this bill. At first it was by many supposed that this measure was a Cook County scheme. The bill is now fairly before the Senate on its merits, divested of prejudice. The attempt of the tax-fighters' lobby to throw obloquy upon it served only to invite a more careful examination of the principles involved in its provisions, and the result has been to add several of its ablest opponents to the ranks of its friends and supporters. The gentlemen who have devoted their talents to the business of tax-fighting, had better at once put themselves in trim to enable them to pursue an honester calling, for with the passage of these two bills their occupation will be gone.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Beveridge has appointed L. W. Capen, of Bloomington, an honorary commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. Mr. Capen will start in a few weeks.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m., President Early in the chair. Roll call was responded to by forty Senators.

Leave of absence was granted Senators SHORT and WILCOX.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

House Bill 538, authorizing Circuit Judges to hold terms of court in the counties, and set the times as required by law in force on the 18th day of March, 1873, until the expiration of their terms of office, was taken up, heard a third time, and put upon its passage. Passed—ayes, 33; noes, 3.

SENATE BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

No. 266, amending act providing for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. Passed—yeas, 35; nays, 4.

No. 165, making an appropriation for expenses incurred in suppressing the Rebellion, was taken up, and consideration of same made special order for Wednesday next.

Senate bill 385, of the same tenor as House bill 538, was laid upon the table.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

Several Senate bills were read a second time and ordered printed and to be considered by sections.

Senate bill 140, amending the Temperance law, was, on motion of Mr. Cummings, ordered referred to a Select Committee of five, to be appointed by the President.

BILLS ON A FIRST READING.

A large number of Senate bills were read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE BILLS ON A SECOND AND FIRST READING.

Several House bills passed a second reading, and a number were read for a first time.

Upon the House bill for repealing the Lake Front act being read a first time, Mr. PALMER moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator REYNOLDS opposed the reference.

After considerable debate, the motion to refer was lost—yeas, 19; nays, 22.

YEAS.		
Brooks,	Lee,	Steele,
Burke,	Murphy,	Voris,
Caufield,	Palmer,	Waite,
Casey,	Sanford,	Ware,
Cummings,	Shepard,	Yaeger,
Glenn,	Starne,	Youngblood—19.
Hinchcliffe		

NAYS.		
Baldwin,	Greene,	Patterson,
Burns,	Hampton,	Reynolds,
Castle,	Huntley,	Sheldon,
Cook,	Jacobs,	Strong,
Cunningham,	Kehoe,	Thompson,
Casey,	McGrath,	Whiting,
Dow,	Nicholson,	Williamson—22.
Ferrell,		

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW BILLS.

By consent, Senator NICHOLSON introduced a bill providing for the publication of the laws, journals, and joint resolutions.

By Senator WAITE—a bill authorizing cemeteries to dispose of unused lands.

By Senator MURPHY—Authorizing County Judges to fix the terms of their court for jury cases.

By Senator CUSEY—Concerning roads and bridges.

By Senator HAMPTON—Providing for the expense of the State Government till the 30th day of June, 1873.

LIENS.

Senator STEELE, from the Committee on Revision, reported a bill relating to liens.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Several bills heretofore reported were called up on a second reading and considered by sections.

TEMPERANCE LAW.

The PRESIDENT appointed as the Special Committee on the Senate bill amending the Temperance law Senators Cummings, Steele, Hamilton, Ware, and Shepard.

PROBATE.

By consent, Senator CUMMINGS introduced a bill in relation to matters of probate.

COOK COUNTY BILL.

House bill 102, to amend Sections 2 and 3 of the act to enable counties having over 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes, was read a third time and passed—ayes, 32; noes, 0.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported a substitute for the bill amending the Road law.

Several standing committees made reports.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

House met at 9½ a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Paynter.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

House bill 541, in relation to domestic animals running at large, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

Also, House bill 589, to provide for the transfer of causes from courts of inferior jurisdiction to Circuit Courts, where jurisdiction of the former has been reduced. Same order.

Also, House bill repealing the act of 1872, increasing the jurisdiction of County Courts. Same order.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Judicial Department reported a substitute for various bills repealing the extended jurisdiction of County Courts. Read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs reported favorably the bill to repeal the act changing the name of the town of Rand to Desplaines. Ordered to a third reading.

Bill 497, to provide for the publication of reports of the Supreme Court, was read a second time.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Senate bill 379, to allow town elections to be held in precincts, was read a third time and put upon its passage. Lost—yeas, 74; nays, 79.

A motion to reconsider was sustained, and the bill referred to the Committee on Counties and Township Organization.

There being no special order, consideration of the reports of the Rummel Investigating Committee, was taken up. Before proceeding to consider the reports, the House, upon the suggestion of the Speaker, voted upon the motion to reconsider the motion by which the bill providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government failed to pass on yesterday. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the emergency clause was stricken out.

Mr. BRADWELL moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of LaSalle, moved to refer to the Committee on Civil Service. So referred.

The resolution reported by the majority of the Rummel Investigating Committee was read by the Clerk.

Mr. SAVAGE read the report of the majority of the Committee, and explained it to the House, reviewing the evidence.

Mr. PELTZER, on the part of the minority, submitted the evidence submitted to the Committee and opposed the resolution.

One half-past 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

By Mr. [illegible]—NEW BILL.

Railroad [illegible]—To regulate the sale of [illegible] RE RUN.

The House resumed consideration of the reports of the Rummel Investigation of the Committee.

Mr. OBERLY offered an amending Committee in the preamble to the resolution, "following a wrongful custom establishing previous Secretaries of State, and for the years prevailing in making estimates of work done in that office."

Mr. QUINN moved that the preamble, resolution, and amendment be laid upon the table.

The question was divided, and Mr. Oberly's amendment was tabled.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question to lay the preamble and resolution on the table. Lost—yeas, 45; nays, 97.

The resolutions were read upon separately, and the first resolution was adopted, directing the Auditor to issue no more warrants upon the Treasury in favor of the ex-Secretary. The second resolution, directing the Attorney-General to commence proceedings against Mr. Rummel to recover the amount overdrawn, was lost—yeas, 58; nays, 60.

The yeas and nays were called upon the preamble, reading that Mr. Rummel had overcharged for the work of copying, and overdrawn to an amount exceeding $8,000. The preamble was adopted—yeas, 72; nays, 43.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the first resolution and the preamble were adopted. Tabled—yeas, 78; nays, 42.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL

was postponed and made the special order for next Thursday—yeas 66; nays, 53.

House bill 539, to provide for the appointment of Trustees and Stewards of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum and Normal School, was ordered to a third reading.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The Special Committee on Temperance reported adversely to a bill designed to modify the provisions of the Temperance law by striking out the clause making landlords liable. The report of the Committee was concurred in—yeas, 70; nays, 26—as follows:

YEAS.		
Alexander (Craw-ford),	Gridley,	Race,
Armstrong (La Salle),	Hart,	Ramey,
Bocock,	Hawes,	Rankin,
Bradwell,	Hay,	Rice,
	Harrington,	Rogers,
		Savage,
Bullard,	Hildrup,	Sawyer,
Cassedy,	Jaquess,	Scamlan,
Carpenter,	Johnston,	Shaw,
Chambers,	Jones,	Snow,
Collins,	Mann,	Stewart (Whiteside),
Crawford,	Meade,	Stewart (LaSalle),
Davis,	McPherran,	Streeter,
Dement,	Middlecoff,	Stroud,
Dewey,	Mitchell,	Taggart,
Dolton,	Moore (Marshall),	Thornton,
Easley,	Moffit,	Warner,
Effner,	Mulvane,	Webber,
Flanders,	Oakwood,	Webster,
Freeman,	Oberly,	Westfall,
Golden,	Pennell,	Wicker,
Gordon,	Pinnell,	Wood,
Graham,	Pollock,	Mr. Speaker—70.
Granger,		

NAYS.		
Alexander (Montgomery),	Hopkins,	Peltzer,
Casey,	Inscore,	Quinn,
Cronkrite,	Jackson,	Rountree,
Darnell,	Kann,	Sherman,
Halpin,	Marsh,	Thomas,
Henry,	Moore (Adams),	Washburn,
Hite (St. Clair),	Neville,	Wayman,
Hoyles,	Nulton,	Weinheimer,
	Orendorff,	Wick—27.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Money worked very close to-day, and ranged from 1-32 to 3-32 per diem. Early in the day some loans were renewed at 1-32, but afterwards 1-16 and interest became the standard rate for new business, and at this figure most of the loans were made. In the afternoon there was an advance to 3-32, and late transactions on the street were at 1-16 to 3-32. The demand continued later than usual, and long after 3 o'clock there was a crowd of brokers dealing in money on the street.

There are various speculations about the course of the Treasury Department next month, but the probabilities are that it will be same as that of the present month. Advices from Washington say that Secretary Richardson does not wish that gold should advance, and that he intends to reduce the currency issue to the Congressional limit of $356,000,000.

Advices from Albany state that the Usury bill has been lost. The bill was simply an inducement for money lenders to violate the existing usury laws.

The city banks have commenced to send money to the interior for April settlements. There is a slight influx of currency from the West, but nothing to speak of. In discounts a fair trade is reported, but there is less inquiry for mercantile acceptances, because of high exactions on approved collaterals. Time loans are quoted for currency at 7 per cent per annum, and a commission of ½ per cent for thirty days, 1½ per cent for sixty days, and 1¼ per cent for ninety days. Time loans in gold are quoted at ½ per cent for the use of gold for thirty days, ⅝ to 7-16 for sixty days, ⅝ to ½ for ninety days, ½ to ⅝ for four months, ⅝ to 1¾ for six months, and 2 to 2¼ for all the year.

GOLD.

Gold was strong and higher, with considerable activity in early dealings. The price ranged from 116⅜ to 116¾. As yet there are no indications of clique operations, but they are understood to be well loaded up with gold, and prepared to act vigorously. The sharp advance today was caused by the announcement that the imports of dry goods for the week amounted to $8,531,657, and the amount marketed to $8,667,751, and that the total imports for the week, to be officially announced to-morrow, would be in the neighborhood of $13,500,000, or more than double the imports of the last week. This large increase is due to the arrival during the week of vessels which have been delayed by stress of weather and other causes. The imports for the remainder of spring are expected to be heavy, and in excess of last year at this time. Operators for an advance in gold base their calculations upon the fact that there are now in the Treasury about $45,000,000 of coin. There will be added to this by the 1st of May about $300,000 per week from customs, making $75,000,000 at that date.

STOCKS.

The stock market exhibited considerable firmness up to the close of business. The leading stock was St. Paul common, which is being worked up so vigorously, while preferred stock remains quiet, that it gives color to the rumors that a corner has been established in it, which may send it to a very much higher point. It opened yesterday at 57¾, and, with general apathy in other things, has steadily gone up to 60¾. The talk of the street is in favor of its touching 75, within a point of where the preferred has rested for a long while. Jay Gould is said to be manipulating the present rise in order to obtain, if possible, a place in direction, with the eventual view of a consolidation with the long-neglected Northwestern. Pacific Mail is feverish on the report that its President has mortgaged the Howe Machine Works to pay losses on the last corner.

PRODUCE.

For flour, the inquiry was limited, but there is little change to note in values. Choice spring wheat flour, favorite brands, is scarce and wanted at extreme prices. Good No. 2 and superfine are scarce and in fair demand. Choice family grades are heavy and irregular. Sales 6,800 brls; receipts, 8,625 brls. Wheat was very quiet, but there is little pressure to sell. Prices of spring favor the buyer. Millers are holding off or buying car-lots at irregular prices. White is scarce and firm. Sales, 27,500 bu; receipts, 12,360 bu.

Pork was quiet and without noticeable feature. Last evening 250 brls mess sold for April at $16.25; 100 brls extra prime sold at $12.00. Receipts, 330 pkgs. There was a good business in pickled hams, 500 tes 14 hs selling at 12c; 500 pcs pickled shoulders sold at 7c for city. Dry salted shoulders are held at 7c. Receipts, 3,889 pkgs. Bacon was firm, but the high ruling prices check business. Long clear is quoted at 9@9¼c for Western and city, and short clear at 9c. Lard was moderately active and rather unsettled. For Western for March 8¾c was bid, and 8 15-16c asked. City is quoted at 8¾c. Sales 750 tes at 8 15-16c for May, and 9 3-16c for June. Receipts, 1,933 pkgs.

THE PHILOCALIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

The Philocalian Society, consisting, by a time-honored custom, of the young ladies of the Dearborn Seminary, gave a reception last evening at Standard Hall, being the eleventh given by them. To say that Standard Hall was crowded, would not adequately represent the jam around the door. As there was no possible means of ingress, chairs were mounted about the entrances, while the young ladies entertained the enormous audience. The programme consisted of two parts,—a concert and a farce. The concert was given under the direction of Mr. Ziegfeld, to whose instruction the fair performers did ample credit. Following is the programme of the first part: Instrumental quartette (Grand March by Wollenhaupt), Misses Kittie and Minnie Ward, Miss Eastman, and Miss Monroe; Philocalian paper, by Miss Lou Swazey; Tennyson's "Dora," by Miss Carrie L. Allen; piano duet (Gottschalk), Misses Hilton and Merrian; Philocalian paper, by Miss Emma K. Hopkins; two pretty selections, sung by Miss Eva Adams; Wit, by Miss M. Field; a Philocalian paper, on "Lady," by Miss M. Tooke; a recitation, "People piano [illegible]," Miss Mollie B. Shoot; an essay Kittie Ward, Wig's "Miss Jennie M. Milk, and a short [illegible] by Mary Lowsey March," by Miss [illegible] teaching. The farce which indicated that entitled, "No Cure," was simply amusing, the following cast: *Mrs. Jingly*, Miss Nellie Wadsworth; *Alice* (her daughter), Miss M. B. Shoot; *Lucy Aiken*, Jennie [illegible]; *Jennie Carter*, Jessie C. Tuttle; *Susan Dent*, Maria Murison; *Bridget*, Nellie M. Hutchinson; *Aunt Maria Midget*, Etta M. Tooke. For amusement the farce was neatly produced, and created immense merriment, in which the audience occasionally joined because they could not help it. As a whole the entertainment was a complete success, and a most enjoyable affair for the performers as well as the audience.

Humanity to Animals.

CLEVELAND, O., March 28.—The second meeting to take further steps for the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was held last evening. The report of the Committee to prepare a memorial to the General Assembly of the State, praying for some legislation to give more effect to the law to prevent cruelty to animals," was adopted. The memorial has been forwarded to Senator Beavis, together with drafts of two bills, prepared by the Committee, one providing for the incorporation of the societies, and the other a supplementary bill, describing the authority of such societies and their agents. A constitution was presented and adopted, and a committee appointed to obtain members. The society in this city will be called "The Cleveland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Tom Burke, a notorious cabman of New Orleans, was shot and killed by Robert Desperey, yesterday morning.

STILL A MYSTERY.

The Manner of Wounding Young Anderson Still Unknown.

Various Theories Advanced—What the Detectives Think—Condition of the Boy.

There is nothing particularly new or interesting to report about the Adams-street mystery. Young Anderson, the victim, has neither improved nor grown worse. Though not altogether unconscious, he is still almost speechless, the shock to the brain having caused partial paralysis of the tongue. The manner of his wounding is still unknown. The police have advanced a theory, and stoutly maintain it. They claim that he was kicked in the head by a vicious horse while standing near the barn-door; that the force of the kick sent him reeling toward the centre of the barn; that he fell in front of the empty stall, cutting the right side of his face; and that strength and consciousness enough remained to enable him to crawl into the empty stall, and stretch on the hay which covered the floor. The authorities do not account so easily for the fact that the barn door was fastened on the outside while Anderson lay wounded within. On this point they speculate as follows: When Anderson was hurt the barn door was open. If it had not been the place would be so dark that he could not do anything. A boy entered the barn before the one who discovered Anderson. The latter, being stretched at the bottom of a dark stall, was not observed by him, and when he went out he fastened the door behind him. The grocer's boy came along ten or fifteen minutes afterward with his horse, and as Anderson was lying in the stall occupied by the animal, he was of necessity found. This is all very well so far as it goes, but it doesn't go quite far enough. The boy who first entered the barn says he found the door fastened, and did not notice anything unusual in the interior. It was about ten minutes past 12 when he was in the barn. Fifteen or twenty minutes afterward the grocer's boy went to the barn. After opening the door, his attention was immediately attracted by a man's hat and a pail which stood in the middle of the floor. The first boy is positive that they were not there when he was in the barn, and he is equally positive that he found the door fastened. The accident or assault, whichever it is, must have occurred after the first boy left the barn and before the grocer's lad entered it. The time was short it is true, but it has not been satisfactorily accounted for. If what the boys say is true, the police theory is entirely upset, and the case is as much a mystery as if it had not been investigated. It is not at all likely that the unfortunate young man was kicked by a horse. The doctors who have been attending him are unanimously of the opinion that the wounds in the head were not caused by a horse-shoe, but they are unable to say what sort of an instrument did cause them. There is only one horse in the barn that was ever known to kick, and he will not do it unless when tossed. This animal was not in Anderson's charge, and from what is known of the young man's disposition, he would not be apt to interfere with a matter which did not concern him. His own statement that he was stabbed, when taken in connection with other circumstances pointed out above, ought to be sufficient proof that he was not kicked. He was not raving when he made that statement. It has been ascertained that Anderson had some words with one or two of the stable-boys last Sunday, about the removal of manure, they exclaiming that he did not throw it far enough from the barn, or something to that effect. It is also said that he caused the ejectment of a man who was sleeping in the barn on Sunday. It is also said that the driver of a coal wagon observed two men hanging about the barn on Thursday about noon, one of whom carried a spade over his shoulder. This indefinite information is given for what it is worth. None of the residents in the neighborhood saw the man or heard any disturbance in the barn. Hopes are entertained of Anderson's recovery, providing information does not set in, and there appear to be no symptoms of it. The fact that he was temperate in his habits, and of a quiet disposition, is greatly in his favor. Should he die before getting the use of his tongue, it is more than probable that nothing will ever be known of what transpired in the barn before he was found.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The sixth performance of the opera bouffe season was given last evening for the benefit of Mlle. Bonelli—the opera being the familiar "La Belle Helene," which has now come to be as standard as the "Grand Duchess" in opera bouffe repertoires. The last performance of it by this same troupe was so recent that there is little to be said about it now. The cast was the same, except that Bonelli took the part of *Helen*, and Lecuyer, that of *Calchas*. There is one thing which is to be put to the credit of the beneficiary, and that is the good taste displayed in dressing the character, in which respect she did not make it so offensive as Aimee, in her recent personation. In other respects, however, it does not come up to the proper idea of the fair and fickle *Helen*. In action she is heavy, and, to a certain extent, lifeless, and the result was that *Helen* was but a tame, spiritless creature, hardly worth the trouble made about her. In singing, though her voice is pleasant at times, and, perhaps, as correct as any opera bouffe singer's is, it has not the ring and twang requisite for Offenbach's music. Offenbach must be given with abandon or not at all. It is not necessary to sing well so much as it is to sing with noise, and recklessness, and dash, and, in these respects, Bonelli is wanting. The general performance of the opera was creditable, the chorus being specially effective. This afternoon "La Perichole" will be given, and the season closes this evening with "Orpheus," the most musical of all Offenbach's works.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Money worked very close to-day at 1-32@3-32 per diem. Time loans are hardening, a commission of 1¼ per cent being paid for three months. The announcement is made from Washington that, on Feb. 28, 300 National Banks were below the legal reserve. They are allowed thirty days to comply with law.

The vote defeating the usury bill in the State Senate will be reconsidered, and the bill amended and passed.

There was a slight influx of currency to-day from the West.

Foreign exchanges were dull and lower at 107 15-16 @108¼.

Gold was strong, ranging from 116¼ to 116¾, closing at 116¾@116⅞. Loans at 2@7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $56,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $1,900.

Governments were about ¼ lower but strong.

State bonds were dull and steady.

Stocks were generally dull. There were but few features, the most marked being St. Paul common, which opened from 59¼ to 60¾, fell to 59¾, recovered to 61¾, and closed at 60. Pacific Mail rose from 57¾ to 59¾, fell to 56¾, and closed at 57¼. Panama declined from 112 to 111¾, closing at 111¾. Harlem declined from 137 to 136. Erie rose from 40¾ to 42, closing at 42. Western Union fluctuated below 86¾@86¾, Hartford & Erie advanced to 3¾ on the announcement that the State Senate Committee reported favorably on bill to extend the time for the completion of the ——'s changes in the rest of the list were small.

Coupons—'81 closed strong.

Coupons, '65		Coupons, 67	118¼
Coupons, '65	116	Coupons, 68	117¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	115	Coupons, 68	117¾
Missouris	93¾	Virginias	113¾
Tennessee, old	80¾	Norths, old	114¾
Tennessee, new	80¾	North Carolina, old	34
Virginias, new	57		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul pfd	60¾
W. U. Tel	86¾	Wabash	42
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	69
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne (ex. div.)	92
Wells Fargo	82¾	Terre Haute	12
American Express	56	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	75	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	57¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Erie	42¾	C., C. & I. C	87¾
Erie pfd	74¾	C., R. & Q	111
Harlem	135	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	136	Indiana Central	19¾
Hartford & Erie	30	Illinois Central	113
Michigan Central	105	Union Pacific stocks	38¾
Pittsburgh	83¾	Union Pacific bonds	87
Northwestern	80	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Northwestern pfd	88	Del. Lack. & Western	103¾
Rock Island	115¾	B. H. & Erie	3¾
N. J. Central	103¾		
St. Paul	60		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 3d; white, 11s 6d@11s 8d; club, 11s 10d@12s 4d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 41s 6d. Lard, 36s.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Wheat—white, 11s 5d@11s 7d; club, 11s 9d@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 42s 6d. Lard, 35s 9d.

LONDON, March 28.—Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 28.

The demand for New York exchange, and also for currency, increases from day to day, indicating that heavy remittances are being made by Western merchants to Eastern creditors, and that preparations for a more active movement of grain from the hands of country holders are being made. Exchange is now scarce at 50c per $1,000 premium here, and in all other Western cities the price is rising, showing that the movement of funds to New York is general. Money is comparatively easy in this market yet, but the tendency is toward a closer market, and as it will be a month yet before shipments of products eastward by the lakes will make any increase in the supply of exchange, the prospects are in favor of a tighter money market next month. The comprehensive view of the whole financial situation given in our article of yesterday has set many people to thinking of the developments likely to grow out of the present complications in national finances and foreign trade this spring. The movement of the Bank of England against American railroad loans already shows its effects in an increased stringency in the New York money market, where money was loaned to-day at the rate of 30 per cent per annum. Gold also was stronger, and continues to advance steadily. The Treasury of the United States now holds only $44,000,000 of gold in its own right (exclusive of the amount held against gold certificates) against an average of $75,000,000 (exclusive of gold certificates) held during the first three months of 1872. This decrease of over $30,000,000 (not $13,000,000 as an error of the types made us say yesterday) shows that gold has been drained out of the country at a rate that may well set people to thinking as to what is to be the effect on the currency, especially when it is remembered that the prospective deficiency in cotton exports this spring, together with the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, bids fair to make even a much heavier exportation of gold this spring and summer.

The London *News* of the 11th (money article) says:

"According to the latest advices money continues to be somewhat scarce in the German money markets, and the minimum discount rate in Berlin and Frankfort is still 3¾ to 4 per cent. With regard to the advance of 1 per cent in the interest allowed on French Treasury bonds, it is explained that this advance has had something to do with the recent check to the rise in French funds. The bonds at the rates now offered compete with rentes, and the borrowed money by which the latter receives the support of speculative operators is also attracted away. It is expected that as soon as the Treasury balance, which is now only about £4,000,000, is replenished, and provision made for the next 3 per cent coupons, the rate of interest on the obligations of the Treasury will be reduced. Another important item from Paris is the statement that 'next April the Mint will resume the gold coinage, which has been suspended during the last two years.' Coupled with the reports which are in circulation to the effect that specie payments will shortly be resumed in France, the announcement points to some financial changes of magnitude which will closely affect our money market. The changes to be expected, however, will work in opposite directions. In addition to the German, we shall have a French demand for gold, but the effect may be compensated by the release of the hoards of French gold, which will be the result of the resumption, and especially by the possibility of access to the stores in the Bank of France, should any sudden and strong demand for gold arise."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117	117¼
5-20s of '64	117	117¼
5-20s of '65	118	118¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅜	117⅝
10-40s	112	112¼
U. S. 5s (New Issue,)	114⅛	114⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
Eastern Exchange (counter rates)	Par@1-10 dis.	Par@1-10 prem.
Gold Exchange	....	116⅜
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	108¾@109¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, March 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wood st, bet Bloomingdale road and Wabansia av, w f, Lot 26, dated March 20; consideration, $500.

Lot 19, in Crane's Block 8, United States Bank Addition, dated March 25; consideration, $825.

Buddan st, 250 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $1,150.

Calumet av, s of and near Twenty-second st, w f, 49⅞x187 ft, dated March 25; consideration, $30,000.

"E" st, bet Laurel and Gage sts, s f, Lot 12, dated March 24; consideration, $650.

Lake av, 230 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 100 ft running to end of lot, dated March 26; consideration, $11,000.

S ½ of the above lot, dated March 25; consideration, $3,000.

Vernon av, north of and near Thirty-seventh st, w f, 12x138½ ft, dated Oct. 17, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Twelve ft south of and adjoining the above, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,200.

Butterfield st, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $1,250.

Butterfield st, south of and near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25x97 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $675.

Webster av, 22 ft east of Dominick st, s f, 25x132 ft; dated Feb. 11; consideration, $725.

Webster av, n e corner of Dominick st, s f, 25x106 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $725.

Summer st, 100 ft south of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $700.

West Superior st, east of and near Paulina st, s f, Lot 30, dated March 8; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 24 and 25 of Ward's Lot 8 in Block 4 of s ½ Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated March 28; consideration, $1,400.

Grove st, north of and near Archer av, e f, 40 ft, running to river, with a dock front of 94 ft, dated Oct. 18, 1872; consideration, $14,000.

Sub-Lot 6 of Lots 8 to 13, in Block 40, Ogden's Addition, dated March 25; consideration, $1,050.

West Van Buren st, s e cor of Sacramento st, n f, 27 9-10x100 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $1,200.

Danis av, n e cor of Thompson st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated March 28; consideration, $650.

State st, north of and near Thirty-second, e f, 25x118 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $3,250.

North Ada st, near Depot place, w f, 22x100 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $1,947.

North Ada st, near Depot Place, w f, 22x100 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $1,980.

Lots 4 and 5 in Block 12 in Ridgley Addition, dated March 8; consideration, $18,000.

West Superior st, s of and near Leavitt st, n f, Lots 72 and 73, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 52 to 56 and 74 to 90 in Block 9 of Walker's n e ¼ of Sec. 25, 39, 13, dated March 22; consideration, $13,000.

Ogden av, n e of and near Taylor st, s e f, 48 ft to alley, dated March 19; consideration, $3,000.

Centre av, bet Lake st and McMullen court, w f, Lot 6, dated March 27; consideration, $1,400.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

50x189 ft of Lot 27 in Pine Grove, dated Nov. 29, 1870; consideration, $1,750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 11, in Block 18, of Adam Smith's subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec. 36, 38, 13, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $300.

Fifty-eighth-st, s f, 30½ ft of Lot 31, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $500.

Lot 3, in Block 7, of Taylor & Kreigh's s e ¼ of n w ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $500.

Lot 18, in Block 2, of Baierle's Lots 1 to 5, in Turner's subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated March 27; consideration, $450.

Lot 3, in Block 2, of Oney White's part of n e ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated March 24; consideration, $600.

N ½ of Lot 21, in Block 4, of Price's n w ¼ of n w ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated March 24; consideration, $1,875.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,909	2,901	9,218	3,316
Wheat, bu	13,522	1,750	8,639	4,327
Corn, bu	35,285	19,303	10,376	14,878
Oats, bu	41,162	15,510	20,024	33,150
Rye, bu	1,440	....	....	860
Barley, bu	7,740	6,240	7,854	7,635
Grass seed, lbs	60,190	120,815	55,146	58,315
Flax seed, lbs	5,060	....	17,800	....
Broom corn, lbs	10,000	20,000	914	....
Cured meats, lbs	318,270	96,840	219,136	186,670
Beef, brls	....	20	....	....
Pork, brls	....	224	337	192
Lard, lbs	100,430	123,200	[illegible]	121,970
Tallow, lbs	31,615	15,050	59,560	11,700
Butter, lbs	39,779	41,800	5,400	6,760
Dressed hogs, No	30	77	....	....
Live hogs, No	9,476	7,650	12,248	5,267
Cattle, No	3,192	3,188	3,747	[illegible]
Sheep, No	1,452	2,846	1,040	442
Hides, lbs	120,659	72,275	....	113,210
Highwines, brls	233	50	265	388
Wool, lbs	30,060	....	13,000	8,700
Potatoes, bu	2,208	2,201	1,394	....
Lumber, M feet	186	1,022	832	1,150
Shingles, M	480	1,500	852	2,357
Lath, M	89	200	14	34
Salt, brls	10	....	255	1,061

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,196 bu wheat, and 764 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 95 cars wheat; 136 cars corn; 19 cars oats; 3 car rye; 14 cars barley. Total, 267 cars; or, 104,000 bu.

A great deal of anxiety is experienced and expressed among commercial men in regard to the produce movement of the coming summer. There is plenty of produce here and behind us; but that very plenteousness is the cause of the anxiety, as it threatens to cause a glut in the forward movement, something like the stagnation at the door of a building from which each of several hundred persons tries to escape at the same instant.

So great is the distrust of the situation, that most of the men who have operated as grain shippers in former years are holding aloof, and some of those who had committed themselves to the work for the coming season, are selling out, rather than face the increasing chances against profit to the shipper. They see that already lake freights have been forced up to a point which can scarcely be regarded as otherwise than unhealthy, if not ruinous to the trade, and have reason to fear that they would go much higher if there should be anything like competition among shippers, because the available supply of freight room is far short of the needs of the situation. On the other hand, the foreign markets are in a state of continuous droop on everything but spring wheat, the stocks of which in Liverpool are understood to be held by three houses, who have combined to prevent a drop at present. This downward tendency is in large part due to the more liberal offerings of California wheat, which is coming into stronger competition with the supply from this region, with each succeeding year. Canada is also much better supplied than is usual at this season of the year. With a lessened demand from Europe and Canada, involving the prospect of still lower prices, and high freights, the inducement to ship speculatively is very poor indeed; and it is no wonder that the shipping class hold back for still lower prices here; though it is conceded that, except on wheat, prices are already ruinously low to the farmer; and wheat may break badly on the other side of the Atlantic at any moment, when the parties who now hold it get tired of the operation.

The prospect is scarcely a cheerful one; and yet there is no reason for despair. There is generally some way to be found out of a difficulty, and we may see a change for the better, even before the actual opening of navigation. One of the best measures for immediate relief would be to throw open our grain trade to Canadian vessels, and for a more permanent corrective a large addition should be made to the lake fleet. Unless we should have poor crops, there is no danger that for a long time to come, vessel property will cease to be a first-class investment, though the number of vessels should be nearly doubled.

The commission merchant who recently received an empty barrel from Logansport says that it was one of two which he sent down there with the request that they be filled with margins on the grain bought for the residents of that city. *They* did not put up, and "how could he?"

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again dull, to-day, and grain was weak, though steadier, with comparatively small changes in prices from the range of yesterday. The movement was almost wholly speculative, in grain. Provisions were again stronger. Our receipts of produce continue light, as a consequence of the storm, though they are slightly on the increase; the shipping movement is slow.

Groceries were moving on a liberal scale at substantially yesterday's quotations. The prevalent feeling was one of decided firmness, sugars alone showing signs of weakness. Coffees were excited and nominally higher, in sympathy with New York, where ⅝@1c advance has been established since last week. Syrups, spices, and soaps are also strong. No changes were visible in the dry goods market. Steady activity prevails in the different departments, and prices were sustained with undiminished firmness. Cheese met with a fair inquiry at former prices. Butter was quiet, but firm for anything above medium. Bagging was inquired for to a moderate extent only, and values were not subjected to any important change. In the canned goods market only a fair business was done. Coal, hay, hides, and leather were selling at yesterday's prices. No change took place in fruits, pig iron, and tobacco. Oils were moving at about previous rates.

There was no particular change in the lumber market; the demand is only fair, and prices are unchanged. Brick, lime, cement, &c., were moderately active and steady. There was no abatement in the demand for metals, tinners' stock, and nails, and the market is firm, especially for tin plate, which is advancing East. The trade in iron and steel continues fair and the quoted prices are as a rule adhered to. Wool and hops remain quiet and unchanged. Broom corn was in tolerably fair request, the orders being confined principally to the higher grades of corn. Seeds were less active, but ruled firm at yesterday's prices. Green fruits were in moderate demand and steady. Potatoes were steadier, the receipts having fallen off. The demand for poultry continues good, and, as the market is very sparingly supplied, prices ruled strong, and for choice lots a trifle higher. Eggs were plenty and easier, now quoted at 15½@16½c, the former price for loose packages.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations, buyers bidding 86½c, with firm holders at 87c. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 87c per gallon.

Lake freights were dull and nominally unchanged, at 16c for corn and 17½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. There was no inquiry. Some agents were talking about 17c and 18c, but the general impression was that vessels could have been procured for 16c if wanted. Through rail freights are 65c per 100 lbs to New York and 70c to Boston, both per 100 lbs. Through freights by lake or rail are quoted nominal at 60c and 65c.

Provisions were more active and stronger, in sympathy with firmness in live hogs and gold. Mess pork was in good demand, and advanced 10c per brl. Lard was in fair request for cash lots, which were firmer, but not much wanted for future; hence options were unchanged. Meats were strong, but with no marked advance except in shoulders, which were ⅛c higher. Liverpool was said to have been excited on meats, principally owing to the rumored foundering of a vessel having some 4,000,000 lbs on board, and holders of all our products were strong, in view of the fact that stocks are rapidly working down, while the demand is nearly as strong as ever. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $14.80@14.85; do seller May, $15.10@15.15; do seller June, $15.37½@15.40; do seller July, $15.65@15.70; prime mess, $13.00@13.25; extra prime, $10.00@10.50. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.05@8.10; do seller May, $8.15@8.20; do seller June, $8.30. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10c for 20-lbs; 10½@10⅝c for 18-lbs; 11@11½c for 17-lbs; 11⅝@12c for 16-lbs; 12@12½c for 15-lbs; and 12½@12⅝c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 5⅝@5¾c for shoulders; 7⅝c for long clear; 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs; and 7¾@7⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6@6⅛c. English meats, 7⅝@7¾c for Cumberlands; 7½@8c for short ribs; 8@8⅛c for short clear; 13@14c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, seller April, at $14.80; 3,000 brls do at $14.75; 1,000 brls do, seller May, at $15.10; 300 brls do at $15.00; 500 brls do, seller June, at $15.40; 750 brls do at $15.37½; 2,000 brls do at $15.35; 2,000 brls do at $15.30; 100 brls country prime mess at $12.50; 1,500 tcs lard at $8.10; 750 tcs do, seller April, at $8.05; 645 boxes shoulders at 6c; 500 pcs green shoulders (14 lbs) at 6c; 150 boxes short ribs at 8c; 100 boxes long clear at 8⅛c; 60 tcs sweet pickled hams (17 lbs) at 10½c; 5,000 lbs bacon hams (light) at 14½c, canvased and packed.

Flour was more active than yesterday, though there was not much doing. There was some inquiry for shipment, early, but buyers held off for the receipt of New York advices, and withdrew when that market was quoted "dull and tame," leaving our local trade to do the purchasing. Prices were nominally unchanged, but holders were generally willing to shade, where wanted, in order to effect sales. Rye flour was lower, and bran steady. Sales were reported of 50 b[illegible] white winter extras (Wisconsin) at $7.75; [illegible] brls spring extras (Big Loaf) and [illegible] (Fa[illegible] 30; tertown) at $7.00; 100 b[illegible]; 50 brls [illegible] Also, $6.75; 150 [illegible] on private terms; 200 [illegible] following at $3.75; 100 brls rye (Fores[illegible]) 100 brls do at $4.12½. Tot[illegible] 10 tons bran at $10.50, o[illegible] was the closing range [illegible]

[illegible]	$ 8.50 @10.75
[illegible]	7.00 @ 8.50
[illegible]	6.25 @ 7.00
[illegible]	5.00 @ 6.00
Fair to choice white w[illegible]	6.50 @ 8.00
Red winter extras	[illegible]
Good to choice s[illegible]	[illegible]
Low to medi[illegible]	[illegible]
Good to fa[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring superfines	3.25 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.12½@ 4.30
Bran	10.50 @11.00
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was dull, though rather more active than yesterday, and averaged about ⅛c lower, with a steadier feeling tending to weakness. The market was unsettled early by expectations of a further decline in Liverpool, and actually advanced ⅛c within a few minutes after that fact was reported. New York was quoted neglected and tame, and the freight difficulty showed no signs of improvement, all of which tended to weaken prices. But the leading incentive was the expectation of heavy offerings of April wheat, which made that option weaker than May, for which there was a fair demand. The unsettled weather had something to do with keeping up prices, as a good many operators are rather nervous about the next crop, thinking it quite possible that our exceptional winter will be followed by unfavorable spring and summer. Seller May opened at $1.23, fell off ¼c, advanced to $1.23¼, and declined to $1.23 at the close. Seller April sold at $1.18⅝@1.19⅛, closing at $1.18⅞, with seller the month at about the same range. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring sold at a premium of ⅝c above regular. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.28; No. 3 do at $1.10@1.10½, and rejected do was firm at 95c, all for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 800 bu No. 2 spring, fresh, at $1.20¼; 14,400 bu do at $1.20; 25,000 bu do, regular, at $1.19¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.19⅛; 20,000 bu do at $1.19; 5,000 bu do at $1.18⅞; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11; 5,600 bu do fresh at $1.10½; 12,800 bu do at $1.10; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 95c. Total, 96,800 bu.

Corn was less active, and weak, averaging ⅛c lower, though opening stronger than yesterday, while New York was quoted firm. The cause of weakness was the same we have noted two or three times within the past few days,—an anxiety to get out from under a load, which threatens to increase beyond its present Herculean weight, in the absence of facilities and inducements for shipping it. We note however, that many country holders are coming to the conclusion that the yield of last year has been discounted too heavily already, and they think it will be safe, to hold over a much larger proportion than usual, which will net them a great deal of money should the crops of 1873 turn out badly. There certainly seems to be no hope of an improvement in prices unless the policy of holding back should be generally resorted to. Seller the month or regular No. 2 opened at 30⅝c, and declined to 30⅜c, closing at 30⅜@30½c; seller April sold at 30⅜@30½c; seller May at 34⅝@34¾c; seller June at 35⅝@35⅞c, and seller July at 37⅞@38c; all closing with the inside nominally bid. Seller August was quoted at 39c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 7,200 bu No. 2 gilt-edged receipts, at 32½c; 10,800 bu do, at 32⅜c; 3,200 bu do, at 32⅜c; 15,000 bu regular, at 30⅝c; 40,000 bu do, at 30½c; 35,000 bu do, at 30⅜c; 8,000 bu rejected, at 28c; 2,000 bu do, at 27½c; 400 bu do, at 27¼c; 800 bu, by sample, at 31½c, on track. Total, 122,400 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and firm on carlots of fresh receipts, at 26@27c, according to date, while options were dull and again easier, there being only one buyer, and he trying to break the market. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, or seller April, sold at 25⅛@25¼c; and seller May at 28⅞@28⅝c. Seller June was quoted at 29½@29⅝c. All closed dull at the inside, in sympathy with the latest advices of weakness in New York. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 (gilt-edged receipts) at 27c; 2,400 bu fresh at 26½c; 3,600 bu do at 26c; 15,000 bu regular at 25¼c; 5,000 bu do at 25⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 25c. Total, 34,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, at yesterday's quotations, there being very little wanted or offered. Rejected No. 2 was quoted at 64½c; and strictly fresh receipts of do at 66c. Cash sales were made of 400 bu No. 2 at 66c; 400 bu by sample at 68c; and 400 bu do at 67½c. Total, 1,200 bu.

Barley was quiet and 1@2c lower, but offered rather freely, while there were few buyers, and none in other than a retail way. Seller April sold at 77c, and was quoted at 77@77½c at the close. Seller the month about the same range. Car lots of strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, sold at 78@80c. No. 3 was very dull at 66@67c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 fresh at 80c; 1,200 bu do at 79c; 400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu No. 3 at 67c; 400 bu do at 66½c; 1,200 bu do at 66c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 800 bu by sample at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 86c; 800 bu do at 85c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 10,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18⅞@1.19⅛, seller April, closing at $1.19, and $1.23@1.23⅜ seller May, closing at $1.23¼. Corn was in moderate request at 30⅝c seller April, and 34⅝c seller May. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 28.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request and firm at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were in light request on local account. Prices are without essential change, as follows: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUTTER—Local consumers were again the principal operators, and the inquiry as heretofore was chiefly for good to choice qualities for table use. There was some demand for bakers' grades, and a light shipping movement. Prices remain firm for choice quotations. We quote: Common to choice roll, 20@26c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 28@32c; medium to good, 23@25c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—No important change was noticeable in this market. If we except grain bags, which are moving with some freedom, the volume of business is light, and the prevalent feeling is not particularly buoyant. Following are the quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—The leading features of the market are the same. Manufacturers are buying for immediate wants, the better qualities being mostly inquired for. Stocks are ample. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Lime and common brick are meeting with a tolerably fair inquiry. Brick is easier, now quoted at $9.50@10.00. The demand for other materials is improving. The supply is ample. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Remain firm as previously quoted. A moderate amount of orders were received and filled up at the subjoined prices:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ [illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]@ 2.70
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.85@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.80@ 2.90
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.85@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.90@ 3.00
Corn, Elgin	3.15@ 3.50
Corn, Benton Harbor	1.60@ 1.70
Corn, Yarmouth	2.50@ 2.75
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.50@ 2.75
Peas, 2 lb, [illegible]	3.40@ 3.50
Lima bea[illegible]	2.40@ 2.50
Succotas[illegible]	1.20@ 1.30
Lobster, 1 lb	2.20@ 2.30
[illegible], 1 lb, full weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	1.90@ 2.00

PICKLES.

[illegible], 1,100 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
[illegible], 1,200 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
[illegible] per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
[illegible] brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
[illegible], ½ brls, 300 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
[illegible] 10 gall. kegs, per keg	4.75@ 5.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	3.75@ 4.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	6.50@ 7.00
[illegible]	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Not a single new feature was developed in the cheese market. The demand is quite as active as in former years at a corresponding period, and the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for the past six weeks or more. We continue to quote: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Only a moderate number of orders were placed, and they were generally small, consumers limiting their purchases in anticipation of lower prices by and by. The market was steady for anthracite, but easy for some descriptions of soft coal. We quote: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in large supply, and lower; quotable at 15½@16½c. There was a fair local demand. Sales include 40 cases, shipping order, at 16½c; 450 doz and 46 brls at 16c; 400 doz loose at 15½c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request and firm. We quote: Prime live geese at 64@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@76c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@62c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—There was no change in the tone of the fish market, nor in prices. The demand continues steadily fair, and the quotations are pretty generally adhered to. We repeat our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for domestics does not improve, and the market still shows signs of weakness. Apples and peaches are in large stock, and notwithstanding reports of extensive damage to the trees by severity of the past winter, holders seem anxious to realize, and sales have recently been effected at a concession. Foreign fruits are in fair demand, and remain firm. Prices ranged as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5¾@6¾c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4¾@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

FURS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry at the quoted prices. The receipts are fair. We repeat: Extra otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.50; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.25; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@2.50; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$3.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 50@60c; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; winter, do, 15@19c; spring do 22c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@50c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@35c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, per lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in moderate request. Prices for car lots range from $1.25@3.25 according to quality. Lemons were in demand and firm. Other fruits were unchanged. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $2.00@3.00; good to choice, $3.50@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@5.00.

GROCERIES—There were few changes, and none of importance in this market. The volume of business was again large and fully equaled the expectations of the trade, hence a good feeling prevailed among our jobbers generally, and for most articles enumerated in the list the market was unequivocally firm. Coffees are somewhat excited and have a strong upward tendency, an advance of ½@1c having been established at the East within the past three or four days. Sugars remain easy, but should the demand continue as active as at present prices will undoubtedly stiffen. Syrups and spices are strong. Soaps are moving freely and McBride's White Lily and White Rose, and in fact all leading brands are firmer, owing to an advance in the different ingredients. We quote as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@30½c; O.G. Java, 27¼@28c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23¾@24c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23¼@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24½c; do, prime, 23¼@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11¼@11⅜c; extra C, 11⅛@11¼c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10¼@10½c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4⅞@4¾c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Very little business was doing in this department of trade, and prices underwent no decided change, the limited wants of local customers being supplied at substantially the prices current earlier in the week. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted firm at the advance some time since established. Receipts were again light. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10@10½c; green frozen, 9¼@9½c; green calf, 11c; green city veal kip, 26c; prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8@8½c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged. A few small orders are received now and then from city and country brewers, who are purchasing only as necessity demands. Prices range as follows: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—Was in light request at the following range of prices: Choice white comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25; strained and common, 12@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—Continue to meet with a fair demand. Prices are without alteration, as follows:

Iron	4 6-10	@5	rates
Horseshoe iron	5 1-10	@7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20	@21c	per lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	per lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	per lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	per lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	per lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	per lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were inactive and nominal at 16c for corn to Buffalo.

LEATHER—Prices remain firm and unchanged. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line city, per lb	41@	43
Kip, per lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	[illegible]
City upper, No. 1, per ft	[illegible]	27
City upper, No. 2, per ft	25@	[illegible]
Country upper, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collar, per ft	[illegible]10@	[illegible]
Calf city	35@	38
Calf country	32@	34
Rough upper, light	28@	30
Rough upper, heavy, best	35@	37
Rough upper sole, No. [illegible]	33@	34
Buffalo [illegible]	[illegible]@	32

OAK.

[illegible]	1.25@	1.40
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the lumber-yards was only fair. Shingles on track are in demand and firm. We continue to quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade in this department continues active, and the general tone of the market is one of firmness. An early advance in tin plate is anticipated. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11⅞c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—There was no abatement in the demand, and rates are firm at $5.50 as a basis: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Continue to meet with an improved demand. Prices rule steady as given below:

Manila rope, per lb	$ 17¼@ 18
Sisal rope, per lb	15¼@ 16½
Hemp sash cord, per lb	20 @ 23
Marline, per lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, per lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, per bale	5.00 @5.50
Pitch, per brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, per brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Carbon was firm, owing to the reported advance of a ¼c in Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Other oils were comparatively steady. A liberal business was done at the following quotations: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73@74c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PIG IRON—The pig iron market remains firm at unchanged prices. The following are current:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade was dull to-day, owing to the unfavorable weather. Below are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The receipts are very light, as usual at this season, and all offerings sell readily to the local trade. Choice stock is firmer; turkeys are quotable at 13@16c, and chickens at $4.00@4.75. Sales include 650 lbs choice small turkeys at 15c; 800 lbs do at 14c; 150 lbs at 13c; 2 coops chickens at $3.75; 4 coops do at $4.00; 16 doz dressed at $4.00; 3 doz fancy at $4.75; 52 doz at $4.25@4.50.

POTATOES—The receipts are falling off, and, as a consequence, the market is working firm. Peachblows are quotable at 50@53c on track, and 54@56c delivered. Early rose are selling for seed at 75c. Sales include 1 car mixed at 42c delivered; 1 car peachblows, frosted, at 30c on track.

SALT—Was in moderate request at the following range of prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand continues moderate at the annexed range of prices:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.25
1 3-16	10x16	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of from 25 to 30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were less active than yesterday, but firm at the prices established. Timothy sold at $3.10@3.50 for common to choice; clover at $4.60@4.70 for ordinary, and $5.80@6.00 for mammoth. Millet and Hungarian were held firmly at former prices. Millet was quiet at 85c@$1.05; Hungarian at $1.00@1.35. Flax sold at $2.25 for choice seed. Buckwheat was nominal. Sales include 10 bags choice timothy at $3.50; 41 bags at $3.45; 136 bags at $3.35; 50 bags good at $3.30; 25 bags at $3.20; 202 bags at $3.15; 15 bags at $3.10; 7 bags clover at $4.70; 13 bags at $4.60; 5 bags mammoth at $5.80; 47 bags do at $5.95; 26 bags choice at $6.00; 60 bags choice flax at $2.25; 40 bags Hungarian at $1.25; 100 bu poor at $1.00.

TEAS—In this market no new features were noted. Trade continues quiet, with prices easy, as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@90c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—The wood trade is dull and prices are weak, with a downward tendency. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is still very quiet. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@[illegible]
Common dingy	51@[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, light	40@[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X, light	40@44c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light, good condition	30@33c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, fine to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Fleece, un[illegible]	42@46c
Fleece[illegible]lled	42@46c
S[illegible]y wool 5@10c less.	

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—Dealers report a fair trade, present prices being sustained. We quote: Two-hoop pails, $2.50 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.75; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $11.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; No. 3 do, $9.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.65; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.50; do, No. 2, $10.50; do, No. 3, $9.50; do, No. 4, $8.50, per doz; headed clothes pins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrell covers, $2.00@2.50; kannikins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest $1.65; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.50@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75@3.50; do, No. 2, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand continues active, the following being the rates current:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Albany	.60	1.20	60	70
Buffalo	.35	70	35	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Detroit	.22½	.45	22½	27½
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
Cincinnati, Columbus	.25	.50	25	
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	1.36		
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59		
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.70		
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 28.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,649	8,584	923
Tuesday	3,712	9,723	746
Wednesday	2,515	9,756	438
Thursday	3,192	9,476	1,452
Friday	3,600	7,000	1,500
Total	15,768	44,539	5,059

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,517	7,632	353
Tuesday	2,145	7,591	1,124
Wednesday	205	2,778	....
Thursday	3,747	12,248	1,040
Total	8,614	30,249	2,587

CATTLE—The aggregate of the day's sales was fully as large as on either of the preceding days of the week, but the market was lacking in firmness throughout, and at the close had an unmistakable downward look. The cause of the weakness is found in the continued large receipts, the fresh arrivals reaching 3,600 head, and swelling the total for the five days to nearly 16,000. Telegrams from the Eastern markets were by no means discouraging, but shippers are looking for lower prices there as a result of the liberal shipments of the past few days, and it is probable that to-morrow's supply will have to be disposed of at a reduction. Sales were reported at $2.50@6.80 for inferior to extra—principally at $4.75@6.00. The quality was exceptionally good, there being comparatively few rough thin lots, while of good to choice grades the proportion was notably large. The market closed very weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.30@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
30	oxen and steers	1,425	$5.65
110	choice steers	1,296	5.75
16	choice steers	1,415	6.12½
61	choice steers	1,335	6.00
32	choice steers	1,371	6.25
31	choice steers	1,298	5.85
15	choice steers	1,263	6.00
28	good steers	1,277	5.30
31	good steers	1,260	5.30
46	good steers	1,232	5.45
16	good steers	1,244	5.35
14	good steers	1,528	5.45
16	good steers	1,219	5.50
49	choice steers	1,302	5.80
16	choice steers	1,332	5.75
49	good steers	1,204	5.30
17	choice steers	1,240	6.05
31	choice steers	1,370	5.90
16	choice steers	1,538	6.10
16	good steers	1,190	5.50
42	extra steers	1,460	6.45
64	choice steers	1,294	5.75
31	choice steers	1,370	5.90
16	medium steers	1,200	5.12½
16	extra steers	1,400	6.37½
44	extra steers	1,521	6.80
26	heifers and steers	1,200	5.10
17	good steers	1,143	5.20
17	good steers	1,285	5.37½
26	medium steers	1,222	5.12½
16	oxen	1,400	4.65
18	Texan steers	1,063	4.65
16	Texan steers	1,019	4.75
20	Texan steers	1,026	4.85
16	choice steers	1,291	6.00
24	oxen	1,616	4.85
64	choice steers	1,294	5.75
17	good steers	1,284	6.37½
16	good steers	1,190	5.50

HOGS—Activity and firmness were again the predominant features of this market. Buyers were out in goodly numbers, and, encouraged by the favorable telegrams from the East and the lighter receipts, they competed briskly for the offerings at $5.10@5.20 for poor to common; at $5.25@5.35 for medium, and at $5.40@5.50 for good to choice. A car load or two sold at a higher figure. Most of the sales were within the range of $5.25@5.40. All sold and the market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
69	208	$5.40	131	215	$5.50	54	273	$5.40
62	203	5.40	63	250	5.45	68	171	5.35
59	198	5.30	57	186	5.45	57	192	5.40
49	239	5.35	62	170	5.40	95	285	5.27½
45	207	5.35	64	229	5.27½	69	192	5.35
54	209	5.50	46	175	5.30	60	199	5.35
120	193	5.35	72	181	5.10	64	189	5.35
64	208	5.40	57	225	5.45	67	190	5.40
62	181	5.35	61	191	5.45	59	223	5.45
118	180	5.40	59	270	5.40	64	189	5.35
58	190	5.35	66	181	5.20	62	221	5.40
60	180	5.35	75	186	5.40	58	185	5.35
52	290	5.30	57	260	5.25	62	267	5.35
44	248	5.45	62	217	5.25	60	205	5.40
79	180	5.35	128	209	5.35	69	285	5.40
75	190	5.35	96	229	5.35	66	271	5.45
144	176	5.40	78	183	5.40	133	191	5.30
44	318	5.25	69	182	5.10	65	187	5.35
45	213	5.35	65	239	5.30	62	212	5.25
64	198	5.25	60	219	5.50	43	252	5.50
163	240	5.45	52	239	5.20	59	185	5.35

SHEEP—Increased activity was noticeable in the sheep trade; a firmer feeling obtained. The supply was rather large, but the combined demand of shippers and city butchers fully equalled the offerings, and sales were readily effected at a ¼c advance on former rates, or at $3.50@4.25 for inferior to common; at $4.50@4.75 for medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to cho[ice]. Extra sold at $6.25@6.50. The arriv[als] embraced a drove of shorn sheep—the [first] received this season.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
82	88	$5.62½	121	104	$6.50
80	[illegible]	5.50	65	106	6.2[illegible]
32	100	5.25	120	(shorn)100	4.8[illegible]
1[illegible]	115	6.40			

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 St[ate]-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the [p]apers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established ph[ys]ician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, [h]onored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical [st]atements by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of C[H]RONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. CONSULTATION FREE. All CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE' NO PAY. Dr. Kean, 360 [Sou]th Clark-st., Chicago,

May be [con]fidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p.m.

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

[4]20 State-st., Chicago, a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, is admitted by the profession, press, and public to be the most thoroughly qualified, skillful and successful physician in the treatment of all the diseases of his specialty—Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases. Those living at a distance treated by letter. Send for medical treatise. Consultation free.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Obstacles to Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men. Sent free in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

COTTON DUCK.

COTTON DUCK,

FOR BROWN, DRAB, WHITE, AND BLUE

OVERALLS.

Also, RUSSELL MILLS and DRUID COTTON SAIL DUCK, manufactured and offered to wholesale buyers at lowest prices by

N. BOYNTON & CO.,

87 Commercial-st., Boston, Mass.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sh[erman]-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot, P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and [Ki]nzie-sts. Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.

2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.

3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.

4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.
Chicago, March 13, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

NEWS FROM TAHITI.

Arrival in Chicago of Two Gentlemen from the South Pacific Ocean.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Island of Tahiti and Its Inhabitants.

Monsieur G. Maurice, Commissaire of the Tahitien Marine, and Monsieur Allier, Paymaster of the French man-of-war Vandreuil, arrived in this city yesterday from Tahiti, via San Francisco, and made their headquarters at the Clifton House, corner of West Washington and Halsted streets. From them the following interesting facts concerning this South Pacific island were obtained:

Tahiti, the chief island of the Society Islands, is situated half way between the Sandwich Islands and the Figee Islands, in the Southern Pacific, and is 3,600 miles from San Francisco. The island has about 9,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,000 are Europeans and Americans, mostly merchants, while the rest are natives, better known as Canaques. No longer than forty years ago these Canaques were fierce cannibals, and their greatest delight consisted in breakfasting and dining on a choice piece of roast man or broiled woman, while their dresses were made of the same material, only a little darker in color, and of the same pattern, as those of Adam and Eve; but since that time they have, through contact with Europeans, become considerably more civilized. They are now living on raw fish and bread-fruit, which is very abundant, and on wild hogs, which largely abound on the island. In their style of dress they have also considerably progressed, the men now wearing white drawers, with white shirts, while the women all dress in loose white gowns. Both men and women wear large, coarse straw hats. They are a very fine-looking and powerfully-built race, of light bronze color, the women being exceedingly beautiful. Canaques never leave their homes, and their chief amusement, in fact their only one, is a kind of wild war-dance, called the "Oupa oupa," which is similar to the French can-can, and the Spanish fandango.

The island is under the protectorate of France, but is ruled by a Canaque Queen, named Pomare, all the Tahitien Queens having been called by that name from time immemorial. She has three sons, the eldest of whom is the heir apparent, and rejoices in the romantic name of Ariane. The chiefs of districts are also Canaques, but all the other officials, such as Governor, Chief-Justice, Collector of Revenue, Assessor, and Postmaster, are Frenchmen.

The Queen, as well as most of the French officials, have their residence in the City of Papeetee, the capital of Tahiti. The houses of Papeetee are all of wood, except the Queen's palace and the Governor's house, which are of stone. Carpenter's are very scarce on the island, and for that reason wood is hewn and imported, ready to set up, from San Francisco. The island largely abounds in valuable woods, but, on account of the scarcity of workmen, no use except for fuel is made of it. Everything consumed on the island is imported from San Francisco, Bordeaux, and Paris,—the flour and country products from the former place, and all other things from the latter places.

The only product of the island are oranges and lemons, which bring in Papeetee about $5 a thousand, while they are worth from $25 to $30 per thousand in San Francisco. The main occupation on the island is diving for pearls and pearl-shells, of which precious articles immense quantities are exported yearly, and in the trade of which many merchants have amassed immense fortunes, some of them being worth many millions of dollars.

The climate of Tahiti is very temperate, but has no winter, and while some of the days in midsummer are sultry and hot, the nights are always deliciously cool.

The army of Tahiti consists of one company of French infantry, one company of artillery, and one company of marines.

The navy consists of two or three French war-vessels, to which must be added the merchants' marine, consisting of about 100 vessels, each of 150 to 400 tons burden.

Messrs. Maurice and Allier left Tahiti on the bark Ionia, on the 4th of February last, and arrived at San Francisco on the 12th of March. Monsieur Maurice has with him four small children and a nurse, his wife having died in San Francisco, from the exposures and privations of the voyage. They are on their way back to France, and will leave for New York to-day.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Probability that Nominations Will Be Made by the Liberals and Democrats This Afternoon.

The Liberal and Democratic Central Committees held a joint meeting in the Council chamber, last evening, for the purpose of advising with reference to the selection of town officers. The lobby was full of would-be candidates for Constable. Mr. McKinley, Chairman of the Liberal Committee, presided. Mr. Feldthausen was elected Secretary.

A discussion ensued, which proved that there was some misunderstanding in regard to the call for the meeting. Many seemed to regard it as a general meeting of citizens, and could not be induced to relinquish that idea.

Mr. Michaelson moved that the Committee adjourn until to-morrow [this] afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Smith hoped the tax-payers generally would be invited to attend any subsequent meeting. It was time that Chicago removed the stigma now attached to her, and secured honest and capable men for officers. He suggested that a committee be appointed to make nominations and to report at a meeting to be held in the Council chamber this evening.

Mr. Boyden offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee residing in each division of the city are requested to confer together, and if thought possible, to report suitable names as candidates to be voted for at the coming election; and that the said committee report their action at this place, at 2 o'clock to-morrow, at which time and place the tax-payers, together with the city press, are invited to confer with us and ratify said nominations.

Mr. McHugh hoped the resolution would not pass, but that a committee of five respectable citizens from each ward would be appointed to make nominations for town officers for the South Side. The voters of the North and West towns had already made their nominations.

Mr. Silver suggested that the Committee adjourn, and that the tax-payers present organize and make nominations.

Mr. Michaelson said there was not a quorum of the Committee present, and no action taken would be binding. They could do nothing but adjourn.

Mr. McClure claimed that no motion could be put by the Chairman in the absence of the quorum of the Committee, hence "the meeting was the property of the gentlemen present, to do with it as they saw fit."

The resolutions of Mr. Boyden were adopted, and the meeting adjourned. It appeared to be understood that only South Town officers were to be nominated at the meeting this afternoon.

There will be a meeting of taxpayers of the West Division at No. 145 West Madison street, at 8 o'clock this afternoon, to nominate town officers.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK-BROWN MARE, black tail and mane, a little swollen in the fetlock joint of the nigh hind-leg; white spot on neck and forehead; in good condition. She was attached to a movable-top buggy, with brown cloth trimmings, made by Brown & Meyer, Aurora; running-gear striped brown; a new leaf in the forward spring; box rounded at the back, with places for the wheels to turn. A liberal reward will be given for the above, by JAMES CAREY, 328 West Madison-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE BOUTWELL Horse Stables, at Washington Heights, on Wednesday night, 26th inst., one bay mare 4 years old, weight about 900 lbs., with halter, grey blanket, and red surcingle; one bay horse, weight about 1,000 lbs., with halter. Liberal reward for recovery. J. W. BOUTWELL.

FOUND.

HORSES TAKEN UP—A SMALL BROWN MARE, and a 2-year old gray horse colt. The owner can have same by calling at 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st., Chicago, and paying charges. DWIGHT & RANEY.

FOUND—A MEMORANDUM BOOK, CONTAINING 100 ride ticket Chicago to Maplewood & C. Owner can have same by calling at local freight office of C. R. I. & P. R. R., corner Polk and Sherman-sts.

FOUND—ON MADISON-ST., CORNER OF MARket-st., March 27, a pocketbook, containing money. The owner can have the same by calling at 48 South Halsted-st., and proving property.

TAKEN UP—A LARGE RED AND WHITE COW, ON the corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. The owner can have her at 305 Fifth-av. by proving property and paying charges.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1031.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT HOUSE on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.; $20,000.
2-story brick house No. 148 Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; $12,000.
3-story marble front house No. 171 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; $13,000.
A very nice new stone front house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; $22,000.
2-story marble front house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; $22,500.
3-story marble front house on Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.; $15,000.
3-story marble front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.; $32,000.
3-story stone front house No. 510 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.; $16,000.
2-story brick house on Prairie-av., just south of Twenty-second-st.; $15,000.
Frame house with 130 feet of ground on Calumet-av., corner of Twenty-sixth-st. (a great bargain); $20,000.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER Thirty-sixth-st., 48x125 feet; only $135 per foot if taken at once; a rare bargain.
State-st., southwest corner Sixty-fifth-st.; only $28 per foot, for a few days; 148x180 feet; a fine investment.
State-st., near Randolph, 38x44 feet; 99 years' lease.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., MARBLE HOUSES, $18,000.
Prairie-av., $16,500; $2,000 cash; long time.
Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., $25,000; bargain.
Prairie-av., $18,000; only $1,000 cash; or rent, $1,350, $1,600, $1,800, $2,500. S. MEARS, Owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NO. 29 BRYANT-av., 12-room frame house; lot 50x160. Terms to suit purchaser. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES, WITH LOT, $1,750 each; terms easy; near Tyler and Campbell-av. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IS OFFERED ON 104 Lincoln-st.—Pleasant house, bay window; large barn, with water, &c., $4,200; must be taken to-day. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING, TWO-story and basement brick, on Leavitt-st., near Jackson; will be sold at a bargain. CAMPBELL BROS, 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS 33X125, ON IDAHO-ST., NEAR Polk; only $1,200 each; one-fourth cash, balance on long time; cheapest lots in the city. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—LOT ON HARRISON-ST., WEST OF Loomis, $100 less than value if sold to-day. Also, 5 lots on State-st., near Thirty-third; a bargain. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, JUST finished, modern improvements, on Adams-st., near Paulina; for rent May 1, if not sold. Also, lots and dwellings in different parts of the city at low prices and on easy terms. C. DELANO, Real Estate Agent, 127 Clark-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRteenth-st., 2-story frame with brick basement. The house has all modern improvements. Will be sold for what the lot is worth if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5 Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1224, NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, as good as new. Lot 25x180 ft, very cheap. WM. D. PALMER & CO., No. 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR WABASH-av., two new 3-story brick houses, each 10 rooms, south front, all modern improvements. Lots 24x178 feet, at a bargain. WM. D. PALMER & CO., No. 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE NO. 148 Ellis-av., with ample ground, well improved; forest and ornamental trees; 16 rooms, cellar, and attic. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., Office 19, Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, 87 DEARBORN-st.—House, with brick basement, on Forty-first-st., near Cottage Grove-av., 11 rooms, bath-room, furnace; $5,000.
House at Hyde Park, and lot, for $3,200, four blocks from depot.
House and lot on Indiana-av., with lot near Thirty-second-st.; $5,000.
Cheap lots in McChesney's Subdivision, Hyde Park; $300.
Cheap lots on Burnside-st., near car shops; $600.
Cheap lots on Twelfth-st., near Wood; $1,600.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—33 FEET NEAR ERIE.
Mather-st., 96x118, east of Halsted.
Jefferson-st., 25x159, near Adams.
Michigan-av., 97x180, corner Thirty-second-st.
Calumet-av., 50x180, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Van Buren-st., 120 feet corner Centre-av.
West Washington-st., 30x124 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., 66 feet near Thirty-ninth-st.
Illinois-st., 75 feet near Market.
Several pieces improved property well rented.
E. L. CANFIELD or J. MATTESON,
60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, 1262 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.; brick barn and carriage-house attached. Apply at the house, or at the office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. T. MARSH.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hancock, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house, ten rooms, ten closets, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet, to a 40-foot alley; 403 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Taylor and Campbell-avs; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON FOREST-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st.; offered at a great bargain and on easy terms if taken at once. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—12 LOTS, $20 per foot, between Stewart-av. and State-st., 1½ blocks from Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; $60 on lot down, balance monthly payments of $15 per month. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 119 DEARborn-st.: Five acres on West Twenty-second-st., between Campbell and Robey-sts., at from $3,000 to $5,000 less than is asked for any adjoining five acres.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, situated on Thirty-second-st. just east of Wallace; water on premises and convenient to cars. Five years time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST. (Egan-av.), between Ellis and Lake-avs., south front, 1½ blocks from Hyde Park trains or street cars. Address J. HASBROOK, 112 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—170 FEET, CORNER FORTY-FIFTH-st. and Cottage Grove-av., cheap; a splendid lot to improve; 25x180 on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., only $125. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, NORTH SIDE, in block corner Ontario and State-sts. Elegant location; all conveniences. Price, $9,500. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., 2-story frame house and barn, with lot, only $5,000; Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, with lot, cheap. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL ON EASY TERMS—Lot inside of the old city limits near Milwaukee-av., from $400 to $500; highest ground in the city; accessible by street-cars, omnibus, and railroad lines. We take you to see these lots and return at any time. A. G. STOREY & SON, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—50 OR 60 FEET EAST FRONT ON ADA-st., just north of Fulton-st. Splendid neighborhood. ISAAC R. DILLER, No. 64 North Ada-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOR ANY KIND OF BUSIness, on Madison-st., and 100 feet on each side of Monroe-st., and 100 feet on Wilcox-st. Inquire at 1054 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 14 Park-av. THOS. FREEMAN, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON JACKSON AND ADAMS-STS., east of California-av., new houses, good lots, water, and sidewalks. Address 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD, THIRTY-NINTH-sts., and Wentworth-av., $5.50 to $8.50 each; long time; no money required down if improved. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, FLOURNOY, Lexington, and Polk-sts., outside fire limits, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to the owner, B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PIECES NEAR NORTH-western car shops on Galena Division; 5 and 20 acres. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS, 25X125 EACH, ON WOOD-st., for $350 each; ½ cash. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON STATE-ST., 150 FT. SOUTH of Thirty-first-st., east front. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON HURLBUT-ST., just north of Grant-place, North Side, $6,000. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5,400 FEET ON THE AVENUES, south of the city for $10 per foot. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, new house of 10 rooms cor. Western-av. and Polk-st. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND FURNITURE, No. 16 Aberdeen-st. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, lots on Jefferson-st., near DeKoven. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 443 ARNOLD-ST., $1,850; $300 cash; store and dwelling 351 Sedgwick-st., $1,200; $200 cash; furnished cottage 1104 Indiana-av., $1,800; $300 cash. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—187X108 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Sherman-st., opposite the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore freight depot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS, just adjoining and outside of city limits, on South Park Boulevard, Oakwood Boulevard, Egan and Vincennes-avs., at low prices, and on extremely easy terms. For investment or improvement there is nothing in market more desirable or available than this property, the attractiveness and convenience of which will be apparent to any one who visits it. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FIRST-class three-story and basement, No. 4 Park Row; buildings in good order, with kitchen range; heated by steam, and lot 25 by 150 feet, with brick barn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE; BRICK foundation; 12 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 77x200 feet; on Washington-st., near Elizabeth; price, $30,000; one-third of the price will be taken in unincumbered property in the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe-st. and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—100X120 FEET, FRONTING EAST ON Hyde Park-av. and west on Adams-st., near Forty-ninth; Hyde Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe-st. and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, FORMERLY OCcupied by the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., located at 212 South Halsted-st., near VanBuren. First floor contains store, with 5 rooms back; second floor has 8 rooms and attic above. Apply up-stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE INSIDE PROPERTY, AT low rates:
Wabash-av., 25 feet, near Fourteenth-st., east front.
Wabash-av., 100 feet s. w. corner Thirty-first-st.
Wabash-av., 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st., e. f.
Wabash-av., 100 feet north of Thirty-fourth-st., e. f.
Wabash-av., 225 feet s. e. corner Thirty-fourth-st.
Wabash-av., 50 feet n. w. corner Thirty-fifth-st.
Wabash-av., 50 feet north of Forty-first-st., e. f.
Wabash-av., 25 feet north of Forty-second-st., e. f.
Wabash-av., 40 feet near Eldridge-court; 99 years' lease.
Wabash-av., 50 feet north of Twenty-eighth-st.
As Wabash-av. is, beyond doubt, the coming "Broadway" of Chicago, there is no street where money, judiciously invested, will yield a more certain or larger return.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., NEAR Monroe, for sale cheap, by MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—500 FEET, CORners Michigan and Wabash-avs. and Forty-seventh-st. If sold soon this can be had at a great bargain and on easy terms. Forty-seventh-st. is the finest cross-street south of Twenty-second, and this is the best bargain in first-class property to be had in the city. GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES on the West Side, west of Western-av. and south of Harrison-st. Will be sold at a great bargain. B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN SOUTH DIVISION AND in Hyde Park. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, containing 11 rooms, 2 bath rooms, gas, water, and new furnace; also, a good barn; south front, between Robey and Hoyne-sts., on Warren-av.; terms easy. Inquire of owner, Room 26, 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—$9,000 WILL BUY a two-story house of 10 rooms, brick basement; good barn, and lot 50x125 feet, to alley. Inquire on premises, 107 Twenty-ninth-st. N. JEROME.

FOR SALE—A NEW MARBLE FRONT DWELLING on Indiana-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts; will take part pay in outside real estate at its value. Apply at 85 East Jackson-st. PRICKETT & DRYSDALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ON WABASH-AV.—50X 171 ft., east front, just 50 feet north of Thirty-fifth-st. Price, $145; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. GEORGE A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-st.; no cash payments required of parties making improvements.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
25x125 on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts., with 2-story frame house.
50x160 on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
25x160 on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
WING & FABLIN,
68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT—THE property known as "Glen Flora," at Waukegan, Ill., containing 23 acres, with first-class improvements, including large brick dwelling, fine horse stable, and coach house, cold grapery, and large variety of fruit, ice house, chicken house, large and convenient cattle barn, all in first-class order.
This property is situated one mile north of railroad depot, on the Bluff, with fine view of Lake Michigan, and is a beautiful suburban home, and offered at a bargain on favorable terms. For particulars apply to O. S. LINCOLN or C. C. PARKS, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN HOTEL, WITH LARGE grounds, beautifully ornamented, within 10 miles of the Court-House, and easy and frequent access to the city. A good farm within 50 miles of Chicago, or other good property, taken in exchange as part or full payment; or, long time will be given on purchase-money at 8 per cent. M. VAN ALLEN, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HALF-ACRE LOTS, Washington Heights, $500; $25 cash; $8 per month, interest 6 per cent. Carpenter-work wanted as payment. C. W. DEAN, 128 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—5 ACRES, high land, with over $20,000 thrifty fruit and shade trees; price $2,500, $1,000 cash, balance at 7 per cent interest. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, FOR FOUR DAYS only, 10 acres choice property fronting on Halsted-st., and adjoining the property of S. W. Beck at Normal School; price $1,500 per acre. This is one of the best bargains in market. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SEVERAL RESIDENCES, lots, and acre tracts; Oak Park property a specialty. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 504 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—CHANCE FOR SPECULATION—40 acres near a depot, in sight of the city, at $100 per acre. JAS. ALLEN, Room 12, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE ARCHER ROAD, south of the Brighton House, at a bargain, on the best kind of terms. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A BEAUTIful 2-story and brick basement house at Irving Park; one block from depot; built for owner. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe-st. and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES AT MAYWOOD, VERY cheap, and on easy terms. Address or apply to B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE TRACT OF acre-property at Lawndale for $25,000; $5,000 cash, $5,000 every year till paid for. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, TWO HOUSES, 8 rooms; good sidewalk, fences, wells, etc.; nice homes, cheap, and on easy terms. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—AT WILMETTE, NEAR EVANSTON, 2-story house, 8 rooms, large lot; monthly payments if preferred.
Also, beautiful grove lots, convenient to depot, and in neighborhood of good improvements; houses built on any plan desired, and sold at low figures.
GREENLEAF & PAUL,
Room 17, Central Union Block, Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, FINE DWELLING, 10 rooms and bath-room, large, well-shaded lot, near the lake; first-class neighborhood; excellent chance to secure a good home at very low price.
Also, several good houses at from $3,000 to $20,000.
Also, building lots, choice and medium, east and west of railway. GREENLEAF & PAUL,
Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR-Shops, well located, title perfect, very low; one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, JUST EAST OF WASHington Heights, $375 per acre. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner of Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, 25x180 FEET ON monthly payments. Situated on West Lake-st., and adjoining streets, near depot on Galena Railroad, city limits, Central Park, and the new car-works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at from $500 to $600 per lot. WM. D. PALMER & CO., No. 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT ENGLEWOOD; very desirable and near depot; $5,000.
House and lot, near depot, at Hyde Park; lot 66 ft front, and good house, brick foundation, $6,000.
50x175 ft on Madison-av., near Fifty-seventh-st., east front; offered at a bargain.
House and lot on Ellis-av., Oakland, $6,000.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—8½ BLOCKS, ALREADY SUBDIVIDed, fronting east. Humboldt Park Boulevard, which I can sell at such a price that easily 100 per cent profit can be made out of it in a short time, in retailing. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5 Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON SOUTH Park Boulevard, Calumet-av., Forty-fourth-st., Vincennes-av., Egandale, and other parts of Hyde Park. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—197 FEET ON SOUTH PARK BOULEvard, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.
143 feet south front on Forty-fourth-st., near South Park Boulevard. CHACE & ABEL, 184 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND LOTS IN THE TOWN and vicinity of Downer's Grove, 20 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R. Farm of 400 acres, ½ mile from a station, 1½ miles east of Downers, good stock or dairy farm; $100 per acre; terms easy. Farm, 147 acres, one mile from station, 80 per acre; 50 acres, ½ mile from depot, $70 per acre; 40 acres; 1,200 fruit and evergreen trees, $120 per acre; 53 acres, fruit and good buildings, ¾ mile from depot, $175 per acre; 80 acres, ¾ mile from depot, $115 per acre; House and lot of ½ acre, $1,600; House and store combined, $1,200. Lots and land by the acre at low prices by T. and J. H. LYMAN, Room 21, 77 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, OR ON TERMS TO suit, a small hay farm, about ½ of a mile from Wheaton Depot, Du Page County; also 2 residence houses in the village pleasantly situated. Apply to H. W. COBB, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 80 ACRES; one of 160, and others of 200 to 640 acres; some well improved; values from $20 to $50 per acre. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FARMS—I HAVE A LIST OF FARMS and unimproved lands in Illinois and Iowa, very cheap, and on long time. CHAS. DELANO, 127 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON VINCENNES-AV., BEtween South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av. Other desirable acre property for sale by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—40 TO 100 ACRES, CHEAP FOR CASH, not to exceed 10 miles from Chicago. Address G. BROWN, 360 South Clark-st. (Dr. J. Kean's office).

WANTED—BY TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 WEST Madison-st.—Property of all kinds for sale or rent; have buyers for bargains.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, SUBURBAN. Owners call on J. J. WALSER, 83 South Water-st.

WANTED—WE WANT FOR A CUSTOMER A CORner lot of about 100 feet, within three blocks of Lincoln Park, for business purposes; must be had at once, if taken. Send lowest price and terms to HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—EAST OF STATE-ST., AND SOUTH of Twelfth, a house and lot worth $6,000 to $10,000, on easy payments. Describe property and address A 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 TO 40 ACRES WELL LOCATED FOR subdivision; will pay part cash and handsome suburban residence. E. L. CANFIELD or J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR SPECIAL CUSTOMER, MODERN house and lot north of Thirtieth-st., $9,000 to $10,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Rooms 41 and 43.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING $15,000 TO $20,000 cash wish a bargain in real estate, or will join others in a safe investment. Inquire of CHAS. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Rooms 45 and 46.

WANTED—10 OR 20 ACRES WEST OF CITY limits, near Madison-st., or C., B. & Q. R. R. Prefer to deal with owner. Address O 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE, AND A FEW ACRES FOR fruit, gardening, etc., near city; cheap, and terms easy. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st. Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FIRST FLOOR TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—NICE accommodations for young married couple, or two, for $14 per week; table superior; one block from Madison-st. cars, and near Union Park.

235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—MARBLE-FRONT; furnished or unfurnished rooms, with good board, at reasonable rates.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE SINGLE room, breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

378 WEST MADISON-ST.—A LARGE PARLOR, suitable for man and wife, with first-class board; rooms for single gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One elegantly furnished, two very large unfurnished rooms, with board. House and rooms contain every modern convenience. Location unsurpassed. Accommodations No. 1.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

159 LASALLE-ST.—DOWN-TOWN GENTLEMEN can find genteel board, 5th floor, via elevator; commutation tickets, 21 meals, $6.

235 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50. DINner at 6 p. m.

550 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN private family with few first-class boarders. A fine little barn for rent from April 1.

BAYLEY HOTEL, NO. 653 AND 655 STATE-ST., near Thirteenth—First-class boarders wanted; nice front room for gentleman and wife; prices reasonable; call and see.

North Side.

PLEASANT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, northwest corner Wells and Hinsdale-sts., North Side.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, IN A PRIvate family for myself, wife, and two children; must be no other boarders and convenient to street cars. Will rent a small house or cottage if furnished. Address, with terms, A 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—ONE ROOM AND BOARD FOR A YOUNG gentleman, stranger in Chicago, and with but little knowledge of the English language. Address, stating terms, A 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO ROOMS, AS SITTING AND BEDroom, with board, for a gentleman and lady, South Division. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT BOARD and room in vicinity of Madison and Aberdeen-sts.; state location and price. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO ROOMS AND BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife (Israelites) in a private family. Address, stating terms, A 87, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to Matrimonial News Co., P. O. Box 597, Chicago.

CUT THIS OUT!—GREASE PERMANENTLY extracted from all kinds of cloths and dress goods in five minutes without soaps or fluids, and warranted not to injure the color or texture of the most delicate fabrics. Price, 25 cents; sent everywhere by mail. Ask for M. LA RANSIEUR & CO.'S Chemical Lint Roll. General office and depot, Opera House Building, 259 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

P. C. OLSEN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 51 South Franklin-st. Job work taken and promptly attended to. Please give me a trial.

TAKE NOTICE—FOR FIRST-CLASS GRAINING, marbling, and sign-writing, particularly picture signs, try A. H. DOUGLAS, 121 Monroe-st., northeast corner Clark.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS TO BID ON THE erection of several houses. None but responsible parties, able to give bonds, need apply. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING TO DO AT home. Gentlemen's clothes neatly mended if desired. Please call or address 287 Maxwell-st.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONtractors, builders, foremen, etc, who wish to legitimately increase their income without interfering with their regular business. We can present inducements which will be satisfactory in every respect, both as regards business and remuneration. Send address and where and when may be seen to A 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO CHARTER—WE DESIRE TO charter a vessel to carry lumber from Muskegon, Mich., to Evanston, Ill., through the coming season of navigation. A. B. WILCOX & CO., Room 5, Lumbermen's Exchange.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE within a mile of Union Park, to move; a short lease unexpired no objection. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DRUG STORE THAT will invoice about $6,000 on one of the prominent business streets. Call at 169 Washington-st., Room 25.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A MEAT AND VEGEtable market, in some good locality. Address V, 83 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO BUY PATENT RIGHTS. ALSO have patent rights for sale. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, CHIcago Fire, Great Western, Equitable, and Germania insurance claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

I WILL PAY 1½ PER CENT A MONTH FOR ONE year for $1,200 secured by a mortgage on a two-story frame and brick basement house, all modern improvements, worth $3,500, located on Indiana-av.; rents for $75 per month; lease of ground runs three years at $75 per annum; no taxes. Principals only that can furnish the money address to-day Y 25, Tribune office.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe., Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st, Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON GOOD real estate. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS FROM $1,000 TO $20,000, on first-class real estate securities, at 9 and 10 per cent. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LEND—$50 TO $1,000 ON SHORT TIME; GOOD chattel securities. Apply at office TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$2,000 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERty, for 2 or 3 years. Address A, 562 Lumber-st., city.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE FIRST-CLASS real estate loans (not less than $1,000 each) on city or Cook County property. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash-av.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago or vicinity; can close at once. PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash-av.

$5,000 TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, for five years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Munroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A PARTY OWNING THE GREATer part of a young and growing town in the richest grain section of the State, and also some good property in the City of Chicago, wishes to exchange for acre property near the city. Will pay from $6,000 to $8,000 in cash. Apply to ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO first-class fruit farms, $14,000 and $17,000, that bring a fine revenue. Incumbrance will be assumed upon improved property, if required. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING or piece goods, lot 50x125, two blocks from Normal School, Englewood, and three blocks from railroad depot. Address A 91, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in Hyde Park, $15,000, for acre property near city, and will pay some cash. Address A 35, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE AND LOT ON West Side for a farm worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Give full description and price. Address A. FERUSON, 83 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT 3,000 BOOKS (2,000 ALready sold) for good suburban lots or unimproved lands. L. H. WHITNEY, Room 25, Otis Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR INSIDE IMproved property, a splendid suburban tract, near station, 35 minutes' ride from city, excellent improvements made in immediate vicinity, mostly grove property in fine order, streets graded, &c. An exceptional chance for an A1 investment. Address, with particulars, A 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE TWO LOTS IN BOULEvard Addition for a span or one good sound horse and horses. Call at 201 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN EXCHANGE for 50 feet with 2 houses on Peoria-st., 100 feet south of Madison. If taken at once, an extra bargain can be had. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

$18,000 WORTH OF GENERAL MERCHANdise wanted in exchange for valuable real estate. Address V 70, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS a valuable invention which has been fairly tested by the Board of Public Works of this city for the past year, and entirely approved by their adoption in the different divisions, desires to form a partnership with a man of means and business ability to manufacture and introduce the same generally throughout the State. We desire attention from first-class parties only. Apply or address McPHERSON & CO., 159 Washington-st., Room 25.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with $12,000 to $15,000 can get a half interest in a first-class established wholesale and retail business in this city. An opportunity rarely offered. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 CAPITAL, in an established manufacturing business; profits large; goods staple. Address A 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CAPITAL TO join the advertiser in a No. 1 business that nets $400 per month. Apply at 20 West Randolph-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 361 WEST MADISON-st.; MARY SHAW and MRS. TEED, the wonderful Test Mediums, tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, lost and stolen property, reveal the past, present, and future events, cure all diseases that are curable; cabinet seance every evening at 8 o'clock, at which many spirit faces are shown and recognized by their friends; private sittings at all hours.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and Business Medium; also, Physical Examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st.; fee, $1.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DECKER & Co.; and also other warranted pianos on instalments, and very cheap for cash. Call and see. 77 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED COTtage of seven rooms, good barn, double lot, and everything in the best order. Furniture for sale at a great bargain. Apply on premises, 214 Sampson-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, with basement, No. 27 South Canal-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY HOUSE FROM MAY 1, with gas fixtures, No. 654 Wabash-av., for $1,200 per year. House has all modern improvements, in excellent repair; barn on property. Call at Room 6, 165 East Washington-st. L. E. MURPHEY.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—TO A responsible tenant with small family, No. 773 West Adams-st. Immediate possession given. Inquire on premises and of P. M. JOHNSON, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, IN A GOOD LOCATION, three-story brick house of 15 rooms; modern conveniences; rent reasonable to responsible parties; carpets can be purchased if required. Address A 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—332 WEST VAN BUREN, BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, $60; 184 Aberdeen, 2-story frame, 7 rooms, $40; possession May 1. Apply to T. E. PATTERSON, 65 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A TWO-STORY FRAME house on 60 foot lot, south front, on Washington-st., west of Union Park; house has 11 rooms, bath-room, 2 pantries, large cellar, hot and cold water, furnace, and gas. Will be rented till Oct. 1, or for 1 year from May 1. Tenant will not be allowed to keep boarders. Owner, wife, and child 4 years old may board with tenant if desired. Inquire of Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, 103 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, with modern improvements, and small family. Good barn. Possession at once. Reference required. Apply on the premises, 101 Park-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE ON CENTRE-AV., NO. 157, 2-story and basement, or without basement if preferred, 18 rooms, gas, water, bath-rooms; fit for a boarding-house. Inquire next door, No. 159.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS; VERY DESIRable location. Rent, $25 per month. Possession at once. Apply on premises, 175 Western-av.

TO RENT—1445 INDIANA-AV. POSSESSION IMmediately. Brick house, 9 rooms, and all modern improvements. Apply to G. L. HOODLESS, Room 13, Boone Block, 135 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, A 2-STORY and basement house on Twenty-third-st., east of Prairie-av. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE 3-STORY FRAME dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av.; rent, $1,500. Also, the 3-story marble front dwelling, No. 10 Eldridge-court; rent, $1,800. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOME TWO-STORY COTTAGE, 1282 Indiana-av.; 7 good rooms, gas fixtures, improvements; good large stable in rear; possession given April 1. Apply to JOHN A. SMALE, 1005 Michigan-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL rent a pleasant home, furnished complete. The grounds are large and elegant; house 14 rooms, billiards, furnace, water, &c., &c.; barn, carriage, poultry, and wood-houses, cow, horse, and chickens. Large quantity of fruit of all kinds, situated on high ground, near a depot on first-class railroad, with frequent accommodation trains. Reliable parties willing to pay $200 per month for a nice home, with every convenience, can direct, with real name and address, K 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—FINE HOUSE, 12 rooms, bath-room, water-closet, range, &c.; beautiful large lot, near depot. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—HALF OF A VERY DESIRABLE BASEment office fronting Madison-st., near LaSalle. Apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS 160 BY 42 FT., WITH POWER; light from each side and front; heated by steam. Apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 103, 105, 107 Canal-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS OF NOS. 23 AND 25 South Canal-st., between Randolph and Washington, 20x80 and 20x80, separate or together, suitable for offices, jobbing, or light manufacturing; also, a part of third floor. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE 220 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts., 4-story and basement, 27x 160. Will be rented very cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THREE OF THE BEST LIGHTED floors in the city, southeast corner South Water and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY WOODEN WAREhouse Nos. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., suitable for any manufacturing purpose; has a large yard and sheds, running back to the new St. Paul depot; access on both streets. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, NORTHwest corner of Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; five stories and basement; 40x100, with vaults and modern conveniences. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 168 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 324 STATE-ST.; ALSO, ROOMS, lofts, and basement in same building. O. S. WALLER, No. 8, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 or 2 persons, at 193 South Halsted-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED CORNER FRONT room, for two gentlemen, 43 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington; brick house.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, AT NO. 899 CLARK-ST, $12 a month; water; convenient to cars. Inquire at Room 26, No. 125 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—522 WABASH-AV., A SUITE OF UNfurnished front rooms, with or without board; also, a gentleman to room with another, with references.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted sts.; entrance 63 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST.; also 5, 8, 16, and 21, with store, only $100 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn, April 1. Apply at No. 38.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE BELOW North-av., by May 1, a small cottage or rooms for housekeeping. E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR COTTAGE OF 6 or 8 rooms, somewhere on the West Side; immediate possession desired. References exchanged. Address F 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD BARN SUITABLE for about 15 horses, on South Side, north of or about Twelfth-st. Address A, care TOWLE & ROPER.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A COTTAGE OF 6 or 7 rooms, on West Side, in a good neighborhood, convenient to horse-cars, and within two miles of State-st. and Madison. First-class references furnished, and prompt pay. Address, stating location, price, etc., W 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 5 TO 8 ROOMS, with barn, within Halsted, Fulton, Ashland-av. and Harrison; possession on or before the 1st of May; family consists of self and wife; will pay from $25 to $45 per month. Address V 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house near South Side street railroads; will buy furniture; no children. Address, giving location and terms, A 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO DRUGGISTS—A PHYSIcian with an extensive practice wants office room adjoining some drug store on the South Side, for one hour each afternoon. Druggists having such accommodation will find it very greatly to their advantage by addressing B 88, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—EIGHT ROOM HOUSE without basement, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth-sts., within five blocks of lake shore; rent from $35 to $50; rent quarterly or yearly in advance. Address 191 Ellis-av.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping by quiet careful persons, should require a few articles of furniture in one room; references given and required. Address A 93, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS with barn for two horses in some good locality; terms must be moderate. Address T. M. KANE, care Ames, Sherman & Co., 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT—COTTAGE OR SMALL HOUSE in good location, West Side preferred, by a responsible party; possession wanted some time in April. Address with full particulars, V 77, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR-LOAD OF YOUNG, SOUND HORSES, INcluding heavy draught, single drivers; kind and gentle span handsome dapple grays, adapted for coach or carriage; sorrel mare, trots in 3 minutes; dark bay gelding that shows 2:45; the above are late arrivals from the country, and have been selected with unusual care, and are well worthy the attention of parties wanting first-class stock. JOSEPH LAMB & CO., corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday, of horses, carriages, wagons, harness, etc. Good stabling for horses. A lot of country horses, large and small. Money advanced on goods in my charge. 421 State-st.

AND WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED TWO CAR loads of heavy draft horses and coach teams; come and pick out such as suits, will sell reasonable; all stock warranted. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

CAN SELL A MAN TO-DAY, ANY KIND OF HORSE, as we have 125 head, and of every variety at their real value; no loafers or shysters allowed in this establishment; ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to examine our stock; every horse guaranteed. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK STALLIONS, CAN trot 2:50. Several single and double drivers, matched. Also cheap workers. Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK STALLIONS, CAN trot 2:50. Several single and double drivers, matched. Also cheap workers. Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE FOR SALE AT LOW prices, the biggest and best pair of mules in Cook County; no charge for looking, come and see them; also a few pair of smaller ones. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

MUST BE SOLD—SEVERAL DRIVING AND WORK horses, one buggy, express wagon, single and double harness; leave town in a few days. 83 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TOP PHAETON, FOR WHICH we will pay cash. Room 4, Honore Block.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SINGLE TRUCK, WITH platform and springs. Address, for four days, J. M. BUEL, 323 State-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARMS, WELL-IMPROVED, BUILDings, orchard, &c., at Hinsdale. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, Hinsdale, or 504 State-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, WITH STEAM power for manufacturing, 80-ft lot on West Side, near Lake-st. and river. Splendid location. Address B W, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON FULTON-ST., between Oakley and Western-av., south front, on ten years' time. ISAAC R. DILLER, No. 64 North Ada-st., corner Fulton.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 698 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FARMS, WELL-IMPROVED, BUILDings, orchard, &c., at Hinsdale. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, Hinsdale, or 504 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK FOR WHOLEsale house; one who has had experience in drug or paint and oil house; must be rapid and good penman. Address, with references and handwriting of applicant, B 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DAY CLERK IN A hotel; one having a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, and of experience in a hotel. Address, with reference, V 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 16 OR 18 YEARS OF age, in an office. Address, in own handwriting, 337, care Carrier No. 31.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT FOR THE wholesale hardware and cutlery trade; must come recommended. 134 Lake-st., second floor.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN CONVERsant with heavy hardware; one acquainted with the trade in this city preferred. Address Y 11, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO thoroughly understands railroading and contracting accounts. Apply to PIERCE & BROWER, Brokers, 93 Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 25, FOR a few weeks, with a view to permanent employment; must be a good and rapid penman. Address, stating salary expected, V 34, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—PHOTOGRAPHER—I wish to engage the services of an experienced, faithful, honest gentleman of good habits in the capacity of general assistant in and about my gallery, and view business. The principle business will be retouching negatives, assisting in making in and outdoor negatives, printing, toning, &c., &c. Only those need apply who are good workmen, have had experience in good galleries, can furnish good references, and are willing to make themselves useful in the various branches of my business, for a reasonable salary. New beginners not wanted. The situation will be permanent, if mutually agreeable. Call upon, or address with terms, for ten days, W. E. BOWMAN, General Photographer, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS METAL-SPINNER ON gas-fixture work; also, brass turners and polishers who thoroughly understand working on Emery wheels. Apply at 314 State-st., between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—TO LITHOGRAPHERS—AT ONCE, A first-class engraver; also, a No. 1 transferrer. Address, with samples of work, terms, and references, MILLS & CO., DesMoines, Iowa.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS—COR. Twenty-second and LaSalle-sts., over Market House.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER; NONE BUT A GOOD jobber need apply at 355 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—THIRTY BRICKlayers, at Palmer's Hotel, corner State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD WORKMAN ON SEWING-machine attachments, 195 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TWO CYLINDER-PRESS FEEDERS; none but experienced hands wanted. Apply at once, OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRIVER AT CROSSMAN & CO'S. livery, boarding, and sale stables, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONtractors, builders, foremen, &c., who wish to legitimately increase their income without interfering with their regular business; we can present inducements which will be satisfactory in every respect, both as regards business and remuneration. Send address and where and when may be seen to A 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. One man cleared $47 last week; a young man made $8 in four hours. Everybody buys; anyone can sell. Don't fail to call. DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GROCERIES BY sample at wholesale. Liberal terms given. Address P. F. WILSON, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—LABORERS AND MECHANICS FOR Texas; 20 farm hands for Illinois; 4 men and wives to keep boarding-houses; 50 choppers, $1.30 per cord. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE PORTER IN A hotel; one who knows his business. Address V 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY, and 500 for the country; $10 to $20 a day easily made on small capital. Sample free. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 8.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL the improved Mica Lamp Chimney; and county rights for same. MICA CHIMNEY CO., 147 State-st.

WANTED—MEN: BIG CHANCE TO DOUBLE money: entirely new article; $10 a day being made. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; ALSO, 50 farm hands, and 200 wood-choppers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRE INSURANCE SOLICITor; German preferred. Apply at office of GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS IN OHIO, 20 farm hands in Illinois; free fare. Orders for men promptly filled by SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to sell our $1.50 agricultural implement.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GOODS TO THE trade; also man with $300 for rare business chance. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMAN, SOLICITORS, porters, waiters, drivers, painters, and laborers; also office clerk with $250, at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH GIRL, WHO would be willing to travel with a lady, and do light second-work. Apply at 324 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN and second-work. Swede, German, or Bohemian preferred. Good wages. Call at 1010 Michigan-av., in basement.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 97 South Park-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR general housework. Call at 523 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family, two persons. Apply to Room 5, 638 West Lake-st., with references.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR AMERICAN WOMAN to take care of children and assist in second-work; would prefer a widow, or one who has had the care of children. Call at once, at 19 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN DO PLAIN sewing and assist in taking care of a child; also, a girl who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good references required. Apply at 49 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO DO chamber work. Also one to wash dishes. Apply at 81 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK; THE other to do second work and take care of children, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS, FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse-girls, general housework. New Intelligence office, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such, can do so by applying as above.

WANTED—ONE GOOD STRONG KITCHEN girl that understands washing and ironing, at 259 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 199 WEST Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply immediately at 339 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, EXPERIENCED GIRLS; one to do washing and ironing and second work, the other for second girl. Apply this morning at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WITH REFERENCES can have a good place in a small private family, good wages. Call at 544 Washington-av., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; MUST be a good washer and ironer; also a girl to take charge of children. Apply at 939 Michigan-av., after 9 o'clock.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS cutting and fitting ladies' dresses. Apply at 244 Cottage Grove-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; a good washer and ironer, with satisfactory references, may find a good place by applying at 204 Ashland-av.

WANTED—ONE SHIRT-IRONER; ONE PANTRY girl; a woman to take charge of helps' dining-room. Apply at Briggs House, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk, who wishes to find a good home in a respectable family, and to have the full care of a child. Call at the office of DR. STRATFORD, No. 52 West Madison-st., between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIFTY LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS, ages from 3 to 10 years, to be taught dancing and go in ballets. Apply to 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO WORK AT MOUNTING AND varnishing chromos. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 107 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE NURSE-GIRL; must come well recommended. Apply at 378 West Adams-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE IMMEDIATELY. APply, with references, 169 West Adams-st. American family.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, DESKS, WINDOW-shades, and carpets. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

FOR SALE—STEREOPTICON, ONE OF McALLISter's best double, with 25 pictures, 4-inch lens, screw adjustment, dissolving apparatus, used 6 times; cost $136; will sell for $100 cash. Apply to P. H. LOUD, Blenis House, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-THIRDS OF THE SCHOONER Liberty, in good sailing condition, now lying in Ogden's Canal, a few rods south of Division-st. bridge, West Side; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to WM. SCARLETT, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS and packing cans; circular 12-foot counter; also black walnut counting-room desk. Basement 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, SHELVING, AND FRENCH plate show-case, 12 feet long, 30 inches wide, all first-class. Can be seen at 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS TO COUNCIL Bluffs. Will be sold at respectable discount by C. O. FARNSWORTH, 184 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—A FEW field cases United States Surgical instruments, and a few volumes of surgical works. Apply GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO ENGAGED a Swedish girl, Emma Bjorklund, on Jan. 22, at the corner of Desplaines and Jackson-sts., to do housework near Union Park, give information of the girl's whereabouts to the undersigned, and oblige J. J. PETERSEN, 152 North Ada-st.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN THAT DOES NOT care for the company of ladies would like to make the acquaintance of a young man that he could make a companion of, and one that he could confide in. Please address Y 34, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS FLORA D. PARIS, OF FAIRFAX, VT., A teacher in wax flowers, wishes to get a class. Good satisfaction given. Address 237 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and clerk in an office by a young man of experience; unquestionable reference given as to ability, &c. No objection to going into the country if desired. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; best of references given. Address J J K, No. 71 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant shipping clerk. Hardware preferred. Address Y 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by a sober, industrious young man from the country. Has had no experience, but willing to work for a small salary. Good city references given. Address C. H. WESTON, P. O. Box 219.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN CUSTOM cutter; has had 7 years' experience. No objections to the country. References given. Address, with salary, G. P. CARMAN, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—BY A young man who has had four years' experience as a job pressman; has could learn cylinder presswork; can set type, etc. Address, for three days, O 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN aged 25, to learn cabinetmaking or carpentering. Address JOHN ROBINSON, Chicago Post-Office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener and coachman. Good references. Apply at 140 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A Swede, as coachman; understands the care of horses; will make himself useful around the house. Address 314 Buddan-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman of unlimited experience in the Chicago and New York jobbing and retail dry-goods trade, is open for an engagement in either branch of the business; is well acquainted with the retail trade here, and could successfully manage a business. Can give the highest city reference. Address B 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bartender; can furnish good references. Address H W, 286 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED married man to do something in the country. Can do anything in the way of business. Address V 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. NOT particular as to occupation. Y 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY AN Eastern man; understands the business thoroughly. Address G. B. CRAWFORD, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS SECOND girl or nurse. Apply at 147 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO cooking in a private family or a nice private boarding house; first-class city references. Apply at 85 East Erie.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEgian seamstress, who has her own machine, in a house where she can have work for a long time. Reference Norwegian Pastor, C. J. Peterson, 182 North Peoria-st., near West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO work at sewing machine, and assist in the care of a child, in a private family, city or country. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, without incumbrances, as housekeeper. Bachelor or widower preferred. Situation in a hotel would be accepted. Address A 65, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS COPYIST. Writes a good hand. Good reference given. Address A 89, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS FLOURING MILL FOR SALE, with all the latest improvements in machinery; stone building, three-stories, 36x70; engine, 75 horse power; 4 run of stones; well established, and profitable local custom in good wheat region, about 60 miles from Chicago. Will take in exchange some good lands, or Chicago property; cash will get a great bargain. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

A PARTY WITH $500 TO TAKE HALF-INTEREST, active or silent, in establishing a first-class sample and club rooms; or will pay good interest on a loan. Have part fixtures, good house, locality, and cheap lease. Address A 24, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOEING SHOP WITH three fires and tools complete, for sale; one of the best stands in the city; can be bought cheap. Apply at 351 West Madison-st.

A PARTY WITH $2,500 AND BUSINESS ABILITY can secure an interest in a manufacturing business that will be less than three years return as many thousands, if properly pushed. Only principals need address P 22, Tribune office.

A MACHINE SHOP AND LOT 78X130, 20-HORSE engine, boiler, pump, lathes, drills, planers, vises, anvils, fires with fan blast, a full outfit of tools for jobbing; premises for sale; price $15,500; small cash payment and very easy terms for balance. GEORGE SUMMERS, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

A GOOD BARBER SHOP FOR SALE OR RENT cheap. also a good barber wanted. Apply at 99 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CITY DRUG STORE, $3,000 CASH; LOcation and trade first-class; satisfactory reason for selling. Address, A 64, Tribune office.

GREAT SACRIFICE, WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. Monday, March 31, at 2 p. m., we will sell, to close copartnership, a steam canal boat; double engine, two wheels; stone-deck, &c., at Indiana-st. Bridge, North Branch. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 185 East Madison-st.

HALF OF A GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT AND saloon for sale. Apply at the place, 192 South State-st.

IN ORDER THAT I MAY DEVOTE MORE TIME TO banking, I offer for sale or rent my store room, 24x80, 2 stories high, dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good warehouse, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large cash and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town, surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State, and to a live man who means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, JR., Cambridge, Ill.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP. INQUIRE at 584 West Lake-st.

OWING TO ILL-HEALTH OF ONE OF THE firm, we offer for sale the property known as "The Kansas City Pearl Hominy Mills," established six years, and now doing a fine and constantly-increasing business. The concern has 3 run, 30 in. corn burrs, 2 large size Baltimore Hominy mills, 40 horse-power engine, and fully equipped for business; the only mill of the kind west of St. Louis. Terms, part cash, balance, time to suit purchaser. Address BRANHAM & SONS, P. O Box 440, Kansas City, Mo.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—STEAM-SAW-mill for sale, with 1,000,000 feet dry lumber; capacity of mill 20,000 feet per day; situated at Lansing, Iowa, 38 miles above Prairie du Chien; splendid market for lumber; will be sold with or without lumber; possession given immediately if required; former proprietor will remain, and take a partner for one-half interest. Apply to HEMENWAY, WOOD & CO., Lansing, Iowa.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call on or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

THE GOOD WILL AND FURNITURE OF MILLINery business for sale, very cheap; reason: owner will leave the city. Call at 333 East Division-st., near Clybourn-av., up-stairs.

THE BEST MEAT AND VEGETABLE STAND ON the West Side, for sale cheap. Call early. 341 West Lake-st., corner May.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THIS State to sell Universal Thread-Cutters. You have good chance to double money quick. Sample 25 cents. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASsers, ministers, and students, for Potter's Encyclopedia of the Bible and other finely illustrated religious works. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER SEX CAN MAKE $5 to $10 a day, in city or country. Call and see the goods. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 8.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, nonpartisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his cotemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL IN IOWA OUR NEW, large scale Map of Iowa. Price, $12. Experienced canvassers, address MILLS & CO., DesMoines, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED—6 LIVE AGENTS FOR THE Magic Glass Cutter. Call or address A. W. GRAY, 207 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $7 TO $20; CAN MAKE $25 to $40 weekly. Country agents send for circulars. 84 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A RARE CHANCE—AT NO. 13 CURTIS-ST, WE will sell 1 elegant parlor suit; also, 1 marble top chamber suit; the same not taken on day of auction sale; parties leaving the city, and we intend to make clean sale, and will give a great bargain. HODGES & CO., 617 West Lake-st.

SEND ALONG YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description if you want it sold. Great demand for new and second-hand furniture, pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc. HAVENS & CO., 85 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., FOR cash; entire household stocks bought to any amount; prompt attention to letters or calls. I J, 177 Twenty-second-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF MATERIALS SUITABLE for contractors' use. One locomotive boiler, with stationary engine, 12x18, with fly-wheel, pulleys, belts, centrifugal pumps, with fixtures complete; one portable engine and boiler, 8x12, with fly-wheel and belt-pulley attached; one portable hoisting engine, double cylinders, 6x8; twenty dump-cars; fifteen to twenty tons 12-pound T rail; power derricks, with guys and attachments complete; drills, picks, bars, etc.; all nearly new, and in good order. Apply to HAYDEN, CARKIN & CO., No. 4 South Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WANTED TO SELL, 1,000 BLACK walnut stumps. Address, for three days, D. WILLIAMS, Briggs House.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT LUMBER—200,000 feet black walnut lumber, by WEBSTER, DAVIES & CO., Urbana, Ill.

FOR SALE—200,000 OLD BRICK. C. S. BURDICK, 93 Washington-st.

LOST.

LOST—THE GOLD AND CORAL PENDANT OF AN ear-ring. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at B. F. NORRIS & CO.'S Wholesale Jewelry Store, No. 148 State-st.

LOST—A LARGE WHITE DOG, WEARING leather collar with brass lock, Chicago Dog License No. 43 marked thereon. A liberal reward will be paid for his return by WM. T. EGAN, 17 Harmon Court.

LOST—MARCH 28, AN OLD COUNTRY GOLD repeater watch. Finder will return watch to Police Headquarters and receive $25. No questions.

LOST—BETWEEN ARTHUR AND EIGHTEENTH-sts., a small pocket book, containing about $75. By returning all or a part to 142 West Eighteenth-st., the finder will receive the thanks of the owner, a poor woman.

WASHINGTON.

Oakes Ames on Kelley's Credit Mobilier Stock.

Ex-Congressman Roosevelt on Corruption in Congress.

The Administration Organs on Lieut.-Col. Fred. Grant.

Federal Assumption of Southern State Debts Meets with Little Favor.

The Salary Grab Appropriated by Fifty-six Senators.

Prospect of a Settlement of the Postal-Car Trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Administration organs here, this morning, state that the President had nothing to do with the promotion of young Fred. Grant to Gen. Sheridan's staff, but that it was made at the express request of the latter. In defense of this action, the organ states that it is not a promotion, but simply a change of duties, with higher temporary rank, because next week the appointee can and may be ordered to serve as a subaltern with his regiment on the frontier. "Each general officer, according to law, is allowed a certain number of aides-de-camp, with prescribed rank, to be selected by the General on whose staff they are to serve, from the line of the army. By some officers, this particular system of staff appointments is regarded as a little fringe on our military outfit which is allowed to remain there by Congress more because of its beauty than its utility, but we are sure Gen. Sheridan, an active, go-ahead officer, will find employment for all the subordinates he asks to have about him, so that Lieut. Grant, while he may learn much, will by no means have a sinecure."

THE SALARY GRAB.

So far only one Senator, Corbett, of Oregon, has refused to accept the extra compensation. Up to yesterday fifty-six Senators had taken it. Senator Edmunds, before leaving for Europe, did not direct what should be done with his share, but it is supposed he will not refuse.

SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

The proposition that the Federal Government assume the debts of the Southern States, does not appear to find much favor among practical people in that section, notwithstanding the project was recommended to the Virginia Legislature by Governor Walker, in his last annual message. The Conservative members of that body do not appear to think it worthy of serious consideration.

CLERICAL PAY.

The exceeding liberality of Congressmen to themselves, is in singular contrast with their parsimonious increase of the compensation of certain bureau-officers, whose salaries were increased at the late session. The Congressional salaries were increased from $5,000 to $7,500, and to date back two years. Certain bureau officers' salaries were increased by the same act from $3,000 to $4,000, but not to take effect until the 1st of July next. The question is asked, if bureau officers can reside here all the year and support their families decently on $3,000 or $4,000, could not Congressmen support theirs on $5,000 when they live here but five months in the year?

THE POSTAL CAR TROUBLE.

The new and important Committee on Transportation held its first regular meeting to-day, and proceeded to map out its plans for the discharge of the business with which it is intrusted, in order to make a report to Congress next winter. The Postmaster-General was in conference with the Committee nearly three hours, interchanging views relative to the anticipated trouble with the combination of the railroad companies who threaten to stop running postal cars. The Postmaster-General proposes to act in future as near as possible in concord with the views and apparent disposition of the Committee. The latest intelligence in possession of Mr. Creswell leads him to believe that serious difficulty will be averted, and that, as before predicted in these dispatches, the railroad companies will not dare to execute their threats, to the incalculable inconvenience and delay in the transmission of the mails. It is understood to-night that the Pennsylvania Central will probably soon make known its intention to accept the proposition of the Post-Office Department, and so continue to run postal cars as heretofore, in the hope and expectation of obtaining the increased compensation, for which they contend, at the hands of Congress next session. Should this Company yield as indicated, it would have the effect of virtually breaking the entire combination, and the other companies would doubtless soon consent to go on as formerly, with the same expectation as that indulged in by the Pennsylvania Central.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day, excepting Postmaster-General Creswell.

THE LEVEE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi, at a meeting held here yesterday, took measures for obtaining specific information upon that subject, through correspondence and otherwise, and will during the recess of Congress make a personal examination of that river, and the general interests connected with it. The Committee consists of Senators Alcorn, Chairman; Clayton, West, Schurz, and Gordon. The Committee will prosecute the inquiry diligently, and, at the next session, will urge that the General Government take charge of the levee system as a matter of great national concern.

GREENBACKS.

Legal-tenders outstanding, $358,429,912.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the agents of the various British lines of steamers running to this country that the treaties between Great Britain and the United States do not support their claims for the exemption of their vessels from the tax on tonnage imposed by law.

INCOME TAX-PAYERS.

An official statement shows that the total number of persons in the United States who were assessed for income during the years 1871 and 1872, under the act of July 14, 1870, were 74,775 and 74,337 respectively.

PARDONED KU-KLUX.

Allison Hayes and A. J. Marteon, convicted of Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina, have been pardoned by the President.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Third Auditor has stated and reported to the Second Comptroller over 700 Southern claims which have been awarded. Only about 150 now remain.

OAKES AMES ON THE KELLEY MOBILIER BONDS.

NEW YORK, March 28.—On being questioned concerning the $1,000 in the Credit Mobilier stocks which Representative Kelley, not considering them his property, recently wanted to turn into the Treasury, Oakes Ames states that he has been requested to indorse the bonds, that they might be made available to the Treasury. The question occurs, however, that as Kelley did not consider the bonds his, he never had an ownership in them; hence, Ames leaves the matter with his attorneys for settlement. Ames also says that he has written to the Attorney-General that the Credit Mobilier Company does not intend to give up its books to the United States, but will offer them for inspection.

"CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS."

Ex-Congressman Roosevelt, in a lecture here last evening, on "Corruption in Congress," said that, of 800 bills passed during the past year, there were not more than one-twentieth of them that the members knew anything about. This he attributed to the bad rules of the House. He spoke at length of corrupt legislation, and said that the only legitimate business done was just before the close of the session.

The Erie Investigation.

NEW YORK, March 28.—At the Erie Legislative investigation, to-day, ex-Director Archer testified that he never knew of any money being paid to influence legislation.

Ex-Assistant Treasurer Spencer testified to paying in 1872, by the direction of Jay Gould, $131,000 to William M. Tweed; $25,000 to Mr. Van Vechten; $5,000 to Barber. These were for legal services, but he did not know what the services were. Other payments were made to Tweed, who was a Senator at that time.

Justin D. White testified to having received $25,000 at the time of the revolution in the management of Erie, for which he is now suspended. The voucher for the payment of $30,000 to the New York Central Company to partly indemnify them for money spent at Albany in connection with the Pro-rata Freight bill still lies in the Treasurer's office unpaid. He was surprised that a dividend had lately been declared. A million in excess of the earnings was needed to meet the interest and expenses. He did not think it was declared out of the net earings. The debt of the Company is undoubtedly increased by the payment of the dividend.

Abraham Van Vechten, of Albany, was placed on the stand and shown a receipt in his handwriting to Gould for $35,000 for Wm. M. Tweed for legal services. He acknowledged the receipt, but said he did not know what the money was paid for. The witness was very anxious to get off the stand. A number of vouchers for money paid Barber were receipted by the witness. In reply to a question, the witness said Barber is not a member of the Bar. He is a rich man and lives in Utica; is frequently at Albany while the Legislature is in session; has business there, which is to look out for the interest of people who are likely to be affected by the Legislature. Recess.

The testimony of T. W. Lane was taken to-night by the Committee at his residence, he, it is said, being unwell. Reporters accompanied the Committee, but were refused admittance to the house.

NEW YORK.

Inquest on the Goodrich Murder Case—Testimony of the Brother of the Deceased—The Way DeWitt Talmadge Runs Church Fairs—The Stokes Case—Barnum—George Francis Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The inquest in the Goodrich murder case was begun at 20 minutes past 2 this afternoon in Judge Fowler's Courtroom, new Court-House, Brooklyn, the Coroner's office not being large enough to hold the assembled spectators. Very few new facts were elicited, however, and the developments showed that the inquest was a mere pretense to satisfy the public demand for some tangible evidence that the authorities were really at work. Several persons were examined, whose testimony showed that Mr. Goodrich was accustomed to ride home every evening at 9 o'clock; that on the Monday before the murder he had a gold watch, heavy gold chain, and plain gold ring; that he seldom rose before 7 in the morning; that between 1 and 2 in the afternoon of Thursday, he was in Judge De Pue's office, in Fulton street; that after 9:30 p. m. the same evening, he got on a car at Henry and Court streets, alone, and got off about 10 p. m. at Degraw street, that he was cheerful and smiling in the car; that no other person got off at the same time; that on Friday morning he had a business engagement, and that no young woman was in the habit of riding from Degraw street at an early hour in the morning. The sensation of the day was caused by the testimony of Mr. W. W. Goodrich, the murdered man's brother. He gave a graphic description of finding his brother's body, together with the following new facts: The slippers hung on the corpse's toes, the heels not being in them, in such an exact manner, that he judges they were placed there after death; the collar around his neck was a perfectly new paper one, not even crumpled at the button-hole in the back. This he believes was also put on after death. The face was newly shaved, and from the fact that there was no light except a tallow-candle in the house, this, too, he thinks, was done after death. The hair was wet and brushed back with the appearance of having been plastered down; a thick clot of blood remained where the hair was thin on top, looking as if it had escaped the hasty washing; two small pools of blood were on the hearthstone about two feet from the head. Mr. Goodrich said his first impression was that his brother was sick, and he thought he noticed on his face an appearance as if rejoicing that somebody had come to his assistance. He put his hand on his forehead and it was warmer than when he felt it later in the day. The scuttles of the five houses were open; all the doors on the top floor were locked; he broke in a panel of one and found that a brace of wood had been placed against it, which he never saw there before; that and the next two floors below were almost painfully neat and orderly; the kitchen was also in perfect order; the front basement door was braced by a black walnut stick, which had been placed against the panels and the gas-pipe at the wall; the front-door was held only by a catch; there was no fire in the heater; his brother was not in the habit of carrying much money with him; always brought it to the witness to keep for him, and drew as he wanted it; on Friday, March 7, he gave him $20, and on the Sunday before death gave him $80 more. Here a juror said he had seen a painter's bill for $25, paid by Charles Goodrich March 15. The witness continued: His brother's keys were on the desk up stairs; the key of the closet in the dining-room and the key of the closet in the bedroom were both gone; his brother owned all the five houses, except one, the deed of which he deposited with the witness as collateral for money advanced; he knew of no life insurance. To a juror—On one of my visits to my brother in the morning, while passing the basement window, I saw a woman's dress inside; this was early this month; when my brother opened the door he seemed embarrassed, and I heard the rustle of a woman's garments; I asked him if he had a woman inside; he said: "Yes, she's in there. Do you want to see her?" I said—(here the Coroner interfered, saying he would defer the questions on that point to another occasion). The inquest was finally adjourned until Tuesday at 11 in the forenoon. The suspected murderess, Lucille Meyers, was in the Coroner's private room during the examination, and was sent back to Police Headquarters in a close carriage immediately afterwards.

The woman under arrest for the murder of Goodrich was locked up in Raymond Street Jail, this evening. The police refuse to furnish further particulars. The latest is that the real murderer is a Spaniard named Roscoe; that he has fled to Baltimore, and that the police of that city have been notified by telegraph to arrest and hold him.

The talk about uniforming the Custom-House inspectors at this port, is revived.

The Rev. Dewitt Talmage is holding a church fair in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Some time ago he gave notice that he would marry gratis any couple who would consent to appear on the stage in ancient costume. Two fools from Stamford, Conn., responded, and last night Mr. Talmage duly married them, in the presence of an immense crowd, the exhibition having been liberally advertised. The bride, groom, and twelve other couples appeared in revolutionary attire, and the stage was decked out to resemble an apartment of the same period. An old-style wedding supper followed, after which the newly married couple left for home.

[To the Associated Press.]

District-Attorney Britton expresses his belief that the woman arrested last night, Mrs. Meyers, if she did not commit the murder of Goodrich herself, knows all about it. She admitted that Goodrich paid her rent for her, and in fact supported her. Prof. Boyle does not think this is the woman he frequently saw with Goodrich. The mother of Mrs. Meyers is reported to be an honest, respectable woman. She greatly laments her daughter's arrest, and says she was an honest, good girl, and the main support of all of the family. She said her daughter scarcely ever went out evenings. She might have been out some evenings last week, but she always came home by 10 o'clock. She frequently received letters, but never mentioned their contents.

Dos Passos, counsel for Stokes, made application to Judge Brady, to-day, to amend the judgment record on Stokes' first trial, by inserting the facts of the absence of the Judge and prisoner during a portion of the trial, and the affidavits used on the motion for a new trial. Decision reserved.

Barnum has recovered from the ashes of his third destructive conflagration, and to-day paraded the streets of the city with a new show 2 miles in length. Great crowds gathered to witness the display.

The examination of Joseph Perry on a charge of perjury in the Jumel will case was to-day again adjourned.

Judge Brady to-day decided to admit George Francis Train in $1,000 bail, but the prisoner declined to furnish it.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Foreign papers announce the death recently, in London, of Lady Shelley, and also of the Duke de Delacarlie, brother of Oscar II., of Sweden. The death is announced, also, of Maj.-Gen. Patrick Yule, of the English Royal Engineers, who served in Canada in 1812.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—John Thompson Mason, Secretary of the State of Maryland, died suddenly, this evening, at Elkton, Md. Judge Mason had been engaged in trying a case in court during the forenoon, and was in usual health. At the dinner table he was attacked with paralysis.

FOREIGN.

Reported Defeat of the Spanish Troops by the Carlists.

Don Carlos Preparing to March on to Madrid.

Reported Destruction of San Salvador by Earthquake.

SPAIN.

LONDON, March 28.—The Carlist Committee in this city publish a denial of the reports that Don Carlos has gone to Geneva, or abdicated his claims to the throne of Spain.

The Committee say that the King (Don Carlos) is actively preparing for an advance of his army upon Madrid, and will head the troops on the day fixed for the movement.

PARIS, March 28.—Senor Olozaga has resigned as Spanish Minister at Paris, because he disapproved of the insufficiently conservative policy pursued by the Spanish Government.

Advices from Carlist sources say that full inquiry acquits the Cure of Santa Cruz from the charge of committing atrocious acts.

It is stated that the Carlists aim at the capture of Pampeluna, as a base of operations against Madrid.

Herald Special.

LONDON, March 28.—There has been severe fighting in Spain, in which the Carlists claim an important victory. The Government troops retreated to Granollers de Valls, much demoralized, where they were captured by Saballs. The small garrison also surrendered.

There has been a large demonstration at Tarragona, in commemoration of the establishment of the Paris Commune.

A street fight occurred in Barcelona, in which six persons were killed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 28.—The petition of Prince Jerome Napoleon, praying for French citizenship, is to be presented to the National Assembly to-morrow. Upon its introduction the Government will instantly propose to pass to the order of the day, and, in the event of an adverse vote, will immediately introduce a bill banishing the Bonapartes from France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 28.—An insane American appeared at the lodge-gate of Windsor Castle yesterday and demanded to see the Queen, alleging that she was his mother. He was arrested, and, upon being threatened with incarceration in a mad-house, promised to return to the United States.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A London special says that the grand national steeple-chase, near Liverpool, yesterday, was won by Captain Machell's Disturbance. The favorite horse, Footman, fell at one of his jumps and broke his neck.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 28.—In previous sessions every attempt of the Opposition in the House to carry the bill abolishing "dual representation" has been defeated, but yesterday Mr. Mill's bill to effect that object passed its second reading on a vote of 97 yeas to 55 nays, another evidence of the want of control by the Government over the House. After much lobbying the Government found they could not oppose it, and declared it an open question.

In the House, yesterday, the Hon. John Young presented a petition from the Dominion Board of Trade, praying for the consideration of the subject of direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain and this country. The petitioners suggest that a cable be laid from Halifax to Bermuda, connecting with the line already laid and under control of an English company. He also presented a petition, signed by 384 of the leading bankers and merchants of Montreal, praying the continuance of the Insolvent act, with a limitation of time.

At the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association yesterday a committee was appointed to arrange for the selection of a Canadian Wimbleton team for next season's matches in England.

MONTREAL, March 28.—A man was instantly killed by the explosion of rockets in a fireworks factory. No one else was injured.

The Canada Engine Works here are building the engines for the Great Western ferry-boat at Detroit. The cost complete will be $110,000.

The Government investigation into the "Immigrant Home" scandal still continues.

TORONTO, March 28.—The principal business of the Ontario Legislature has been concluded. The great question of the municipal loan fund, embracing the disposal of about $12,000,000, has been effected, and the Government sustained on majorities ranging from thirty to fifty on different resolutions. It is expected the House will adjourn on Saturday or Monday.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, March 19.—The steamship St. Louis, from Central American ports, arrived on the 16th. When she left the port of San Salvador there was a report that the City of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th inst. The telegraph lines being down, no details could be had when she was leaving.

ZANZIBAR.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Foreign letters report that Sir Bartle Frere failed in his mission to the Sultan of Zanzibar, against the carrying on of the slavery traffic.

Fires.

LACONIA, N. H., March 28.—The house of Joseph Swain, at Gilford Village, was burned this morning. Mrs. Swain, 82 years old, and a cripple, was dragged out with her clothes on fire. She survived three hours. Mr. Swain was severely burned in trying to save her.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 28.—A fire occurred here yesterday in the buildings of the British Bank-Note Company. Loss about $50,000 on the stock. The following insurance companies lose $1,400 each, viz: British American, Scottish Imperial, Liverpool, London, & Globe, Commercial Union, and North British and Mercantile. The fire brigade was promptly on hand and prevented a serious conflagration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, March 28.—A report of a most infernal attempt to burn the city of Cheyenne has reached here to-day. It seems that a fire was set in Mayor Broughton's stable, on Eddy street, and extended through the block. Many families are rendered destitute.

CHEYENNE, March 28.—Fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning in Mayor Boughton's stable, corner Eighteenth and Eddy streets. The wind was high and the flames spread rapidly, burning all the houses on the west side of Eddy street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and all but one on Seventeenth, between Eddy and Holmes streets. The Cheyenne *Leader* estimates the loss at $50,000. A man was arrested to-day, supposed to be the incendiary.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—On Wednesday, Bogus Charley, Boston Charley, and Mary, Capt. Jack's sister, a wild girl, came out of the lava-bed to Van Bremer's to have a private conference to-day with Canby and the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

The troops are impatient of delay and want a chance to fight. The opinion prevails the Modocs will get any terms they want.

The Lost River camp was moved to a point near the lava-bed.

The reservation Apaches are reported uneasy and dissatisfied. There is much sickness among them. It is reported they are better supplied with fire-arms than ever before. It is generally thought they get arms from the traders in New Mexico.

Gen. Gillem and Elder Thomas made a reconnoissance of the country between Van Bremer's and the lava-bed, on the 26th. At the interview with Boston and Bogus Charley, the latter said he would come out if the Peace Commission would send a horse to him. He demanded the return of the horses captured by the troops.

Recruits are arriving. The delay at present seems useless, as the Peace Commission is doing nothing.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 28.—Oscar Sheldon, Yard-Master in this city of the LafayetteBranch of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, was instantly killed while coupling cars, at 9 o'clock last evening. His body was terribly mutilated by the wheels. It is reported that he was under the influence of liquor. The verdict of the Coroner's jury exonerates the railroad and employes from any blame in the matter. The deceased was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children in this city.

PORT HOPE, Ont., March 28.—An accident occurred to a mail train on the Midland Railroad last night. As the train approached Orilla, the rear car broke a coupling and turned over down an embankment, a distance of twelve feet. Six passengers were injured, Dr. Dewar and Mr. Davis, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., seriously about head and face, and Mr. Preston Manvers badly cut. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—A Louisville dispatch says a locomotive on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad went through the canal drawbridge at that place to-day. No person was injured.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Nominations at Cincinnati—The Approaching Municipal Election in Detroit—Muddled Condition of West Virginia Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The Representatives of West Virginia in this city do not appear to be at all satisfied with the political situation in that State. They say that the Legislature during the past winter has done little or nothing toward settling the complication arising out of the double elections last fall. It will be remembered that the Republicans held that the 22d of August was the proper time to elect Congressmen, and elected their candidates with but slight opposition, while the other party elected its men on the fourth Thursday in October. The Governor issued his proclamation on the subject, which both parties contend is to be construed in their favor. The Legislature which has a Democratic majority passed an act to remedy the evil, which was vetoed by the Governor, and repassed over his veto. Still the question is unsettled, as those excluded by the act from seats in Congress intend to appeal to that body. Another troublesome question has arisen, and that is the appointing power. The Constitution is represented as inconsistent where it relates to the creating and filling of offices not directly provided for therein, including school-officers, and managers of different State Institutions, in all a little short of 10,000 offices for the whole State. The Governor claims the power to appoint these officers under the constitutional provisions for vacancies, while the Legislature claims that they shall be appointed by a Board of Public Works appointed by itself. This, it is thought, will lead to the appointment of two different sets of officers in that State, producing much embarrassment in its administration. There is also another clash as to the act of the Legislature creating a Board of Public Works, which is held to be unconstitutional by the Governor and his friends. So many are the political complications of West Virginia that it may be well apprehended that they will culminate in the same state of affairs as exist in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 28.—The spring election in this city, under the bills passed by the Legislature, will include the choice of a Superior Court Judge and a Board of Estimates, the latter to consist of five members elected at large and two from each ward, and will take the place of the annual freemen's meeting. The Republicans have called primary meetings to nominate members of this Board. The Democrats to-night nominated Albert Botsford to fill the vacancy in the Council from the First Ward.

CINCINNATI, O., March 28.—The Liberals of this city to-day indorsed the following Democratic nominees: George C. Johnson, Mayor; Paul Remelin, Trustee of Water-Works; N. Marchant, Judge of the Police Court. The remainder of the ticket was conceded to the Liberals, as follows: Judge of the Superior Court, M. H. Tilden; Prosecuting Attorney, P. Plunkett; City Solicitor, H. D. Peck.

THE ENGLISH FORGIVES.

More Packages for MacDonnell Expected from England—Examination of Noyes in London.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The post-office authorities expect more packages from England to the care of George MacDonnell, the Bank of England forger.

It is reported that the counsel for MacDonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, will apply for a habeas corpus on the ground that Commissioner Gutman is not authorized to sit on extradition cases, and the charge of conspiracy is not covered by the extradition treaty.

LONDON, March 28.—Edwin Noyes, the American charged with being implicated in the frauds on the Bank of England, was again brought before the Lord Mayor for examination. Among the witnesses examined was the Manager of the Continental Bank, who, upon being shown a photograph of Bidwell, identified him as the party who opened account with that institution under the name of Horton. The Manager, also, gave the details of several extensive transactions had with the Bank by Bidwell, and expressed the belief that Noyes was merely a clerk for the really guilty parties. The examination was further adjourned.

DES MOINES.

Grand Jury Indictments—Railway Taxation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 28.—The Grand Jury of Polk County District Court was discharged to-day after returning forty indictments. No indictment was found against E. Rankin, the defaulting State Treasurer. This causes great surprise here, as the case was so plain that Rankin's indictment was considered certain. Twenty-four indictments were made for violation of the Liquor law; seven for keeping gambling-houses, and six for prostitution. Six of the parties indicted were lodged in jail to-night.

The railroads are making an attempt to have the recent valuation of railroad property by the Census Board of this State decreased.

Telegraphic Brevities.

James Campbell and his sister were drowned on Wednesday in the river Thames, Canada, while attempting to cross on the ice.

The long-pending controversy between the shareholders of the First National Bank of Marshalltown, Iowa, has been amicably settled, and the bank will continue under the same management as heretofore.

The reported loss of the bark Arethusa, from Bristol, and the drowning of ten men, off the coast near Savannah, is incorrect.

C. F. Jauriett, late Master of Machinery of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Aurora, Ill., has accepted a similar position with the United States Rolling Stock Company, of Wall street, New York. Gen. McClellan is President of the institution, which will have a capital in two months of nearly $8,000,000. This Company possesses a stock of locomotives and cars, which are hired out at so much per day.

Railroad News.

ELGIN, Ill., March 28.—It is expected that the officers and Directors of the Chicago & Pacific Railway will visit us to-morrow and endeavor to effect a definite location of their line across the Fox River.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Advices from Frankfort, Ky., to-day, give notice of the veto by the Governor of the recent act of the Legislature amending the charter of the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad, so as to allow counties along its line to vote money to purchase the right of way and erect depots.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, March 28.—The Muscatine Northwestern Railway give notice of incorporation to-day. It is a new narrow-gauge road to the Minnesota line.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	55,747
Same week last year	40,695
Total receipts to date	3,000,377
Same date last year	2,446,516
Exports for the week	44,791
Same week last year	56,987
Total exports to date	1,788,796
Same date last year	1,538,574
Stock at all United States ports	539,668
Same time last year	423,290
Stock at all interior towns, less Montgomery	106,249
Same time last year	71,074
Stock at Liverpool	592,000
Same time last year	684,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	299,000
Same time last year	226,000

Supposed Wife-Murder.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Catherine Kernan, married, was taken from a liquor-saloon, No. 61 Washington street, this evening, covered with wounds and blood, and carried to Park Hospital, where she died soon afterward. Her husband has been arrested on suspicion of inflicting the wounds. The neighbors say the pair were constantly drunk and frequently quarreling.

The Centennial Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Centennial General Finance Committee, to-day, it was reported that the aggregate amount of subscriptions from citizens reached $837,600, which, with railroad, municipal, and State appropriations, make the aggregate $2,837,600.

Hung by a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—George Bryan, a negro, was hanged by a mob at Chillicothe, Mo., on Wednesday night, for committing an outrage on Miss Fiske, a highly respectable young white lady, living about 20 miles from that place.

A BROTHER'S ANGER.

A Fatal Shooting Affray on the West Side.

A Sister the Cause of the Trouble.

A shooting affray occurred last evening, at half past 6 o'clock, at the corner of Canal and Harrison streets, in which Ed Scanlon shot, and, it is believed, fatally wounded, a young man well known to the police, named "Billy Scott." The facts, in brief, are these:

For some time past, Scott has been paying his addresses to Scanlon's sister, much against her brother's wishes. She has met him clandestinely, when he was not permitted to call upon her at her home. Scanlon objected to her keeping company with him for many reasons. Some of them are these: Scott has a character of the most unenviable kind. He is a young man, only 26 years old, and yet has known how it goes to marry and be separated from his wife, all by law. This, however is nothing very uncommon in Chicago. He has been loose in his habits, and by several little affairs has become well known to the police authorities. Despite these things, Scanlon's sister went with him. Her brother grew distressed about it. It was not difficult for him to see that if they were not separated serious things would follow. About two weeks ago, he told Scott that he must at once cease his attentions, and, if he ever met him with his sister, he would separate them in a way neither gentle nor mild. Scott taunted him with allusions to the fact, that he (Scott) had more influence with the girl than he had. Scanlon then warned him that he would shoot him if he did not at once cease all association with his sister. They then parted, and did not meet again until yesterday evening. In the maentime, Scott and the girl had met many times, and Scanlon, knowing this, became almost frenzied with distress.

Yesterday evening, at the hour before named, he met Scott and his sister, arm-in-arm, at the corner of Harrison and Canal streets. He stopped them, and ordered his sister to go home with him. She hesitated somewhat, and before she had decided what to do. The two men clinched, and went down on the sidewalk, Scott being on top. He struck Scanlan a few blows, when the sister cried to him to quit, and he did so. About this time a driver of one of Parmelee's omnibuses, named Bruher, a mutual friend of both parties, drove up, and leaping from his seat pulled Scott away from Scanlan, and thus separated them. Scanlon said nothing when he got up, but walked backward to the edge of the sidewalk, on Harrison street, with one hand behind him. Scott was at this time standing against the building. When Scanlon reached the edge of the walk, he pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball taking effect in Scott's left side, two inches from the navel. Scanlon then took his sister by the arm, and walked hurriedly south on Canal street, in the direction of their home, No. 122 Forquer street. Scott said nothing, but walked around the corner to Canal street, where he fell, saying, "I am shot." Bruher, assisted by a Mr. Simpson, lifted him into the omnibus, and took him to his father's house, No. 278 Clinton street, which is in the same block where the shooting was done.

Dr. W. H. Price and Dr. Andrews attended him. They deemed it dangerous to probe the wound, and could not tell the exact location of the ball. They pronounced the man in a very precarious condition. Not being able to ascertain the direction the ball had taken, they could not tell certainly whether the wound would be fatal or not. Scott was alive at 12 o'clock last night, but was in a very low condition. Scanlon, at last accounts, was not arrested. A squad of police were sent in search of him soon after the affray occurred. He was not at his home. The officer who called there was informed that he would surrender himself this morning.

TEA IN CHINA.

Address of Mr. Lai Sun in Springfield, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican.

In response to a general desire for genuine information upon the subject of tea culture in China, Chan Lai Sun, Chinese Imperial Commissioner of Education, delivered an address upon that subject before a large audience at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. He spoke excellent English, without a particle of foreign twang, and with only a slight mis-accent now and then. After alluding briefly to the intense exclusiveness of the Chinese, he said that tea grows in every province in China, except three or four upon the northernmost Siberian border, but the quality and quantity produced depends largely upon the locality. The tea-plant grows five or six feet high, and is like our currant shrub, only a little thicker. The leaves are in shape and size like those of the willow. They are picked about the middle of April, in May, and in July; sometimes there are gleanings as late as August. The leaves are not picked one by one, but striped off in handfuls by men, women, and children, who go about doing this work. There are very few large tea plantations; it is rare to find one of a hundred acres, but there are tea patches everywhere. The real business of the country people is raising rice for food, but they cultivate tea and silk as extras, and for pocket-money, as the Irishman raises a pig. When the leaves are stripped off, they are exposed in a cool, dry place for a day or two, then rolled into a ball on a table of bamboo slats, and dried in the sun. The rolling is to extract a portion of the juice of the leaves. After they have been dried in the sun, they are put into an egg-shaped iron pan over a charcoal fire, and incessantly stirred until a certain point of dryness is reached. The operator stirs with his hands, thrusting them in all portions of the pan, and practice enables him to dry the leaves almost exactly alike. The raiser goes through this process, and then brings his tea in bamboo baskets to the tea merchant, who adjudges its quality, and buys it at prices ranging from $15 to $20 per picul, equal to 133⅓ pounds. The merchant mixes his purchases together in a large reservoir, and at his convenience weighs out a number of pounds of tea leaves, and women and children spread them upon a large stage and separate the leaves into grades, according to quality. The tea stalks are the lowest grade, and the sorters are paid by the number of ounces of stalks they bring in. Children earn from 4 cents to 5 cents a day; the very best workers rarely earn as much as 10 cents a day. Americans could hardly live upon such wages, and until other nations can raise tea for 12 cents a pound they cannot compete with China in its production.

After the sorting, each grade is packed by itself in chests or bamboo baskets; the first for exportation, the latter for home consumption. A chest of tea in China weighs from 100 to 110 pounds, a half-chest from 60 to 70, and there are smaller boxes or caddies, containing from five to ten pounds. The chests are filled to their utmost capacity, the packers even jumping in the boxes to get in the last possible ounce. The chests are made perfectly tight, and matted and interlaced outside with bamboo netting, as we get them on this side the water. The tea is then ready for export, and is ordered by importers through a tea-taster. The taster is paid from $2,000 to $3,000 per year, and his modus operandi is as follows: He has a long, narrow table, on which 60 or 70 cups are set; a boy weighs exactly one ounce from a sample-box into one of these cups, and if he has samples enough, all the cups are used. Hot water is then poured into each cup, and after five minutes the boy calls the master, who sips from every cup, holds the liquid in his mouth a moment, then ejects it and notes in his book the quality of the tea. The purchaser orders upon his taster's estimate, and when his packages arrive at the warehouse, about one in twenty is opened for comparison with the sample. If it proves of inferior grade, a material reduction is at once made in the price, so that without connivance with the tea-taster the adulteration of tea is next to impossible in China. Sometimes after the first drawing the leaves are collected and redressed, but this is the only way in which adulteration is practised. In comparing the contents of the chest with the sample, the leaves are examined to see whether they are old or young or middle-aged. The younger the leaves the choicer will be the tea.

Tea in China means black tea, unless green tea is specially designated. It is still in dispute, even in its home, whether black and green tea belong to the same species. The speaker thought them branches of the same variety, black or green, according to the localities where they grow. If a seed of black tea be planted in the green tea region, a few generations will make them both alike. When black tea is high, green can readily be turned into black, but black cannot be made to appear green. The latter obtains its bluish color artificially, Prussian blue being used in the coloring, but in such small quantities as to be harmless. The annual average yield of a tea plant is about 20 ounces, and too much rain affects the quality as well as the amount. The plants live from 20 to 30 years, and, when old, are frequently cut down, and a young shrub grafted into the old stock. Quicker returns are thus obtained, but the plant does not last so long.

Ten or twelve drawings of pure tea are required to obtain a limpid liquid, and fifteen drawings will not usually exhaust all its strength. Tea is drank pure in China, but there are very different ways of preparing it. The Chinese tea connoisseurs purchase an article costing variously from $16 per pound to $20 an ounce. If he uses this choicest kind, which is only grown on the tops of mountains, and of which only ten or fifteen piculs are produced in the kingdom, he has a "baby" teapot, an inch and a half high and about an inch in diameter. A pinch of tea is put in, about twenty drops of hot water turned on, and it is ready to sip. It would be very intoxicating to drink much; even the taste of a sip will remain in the throat for hours after the tea has evaporated. The more common way of tea-drinking is to have a teapot six feet high and three feet in diameter, kept warm, ready for any one to drink who chooses. With good tea it is not very important how it is prepared, but the best way, perhaps, is to first warm the pot with warm water, then put in tea and pour boiling water upon it. The tea should never be boiled. The common people drink the tea-stalks.

The seeds are about the size of a small cherry, and from those not wanted for planting oil is expressed and used for cooking and pomatum purposes. Much of the black tea comes from the Bohea or "Woo-e" district, which produces the Pecco, or white-haired tea, Orange Pecco (highest fragrance), Red Plum blossoms, and Dragon's whiskers. Hung Foo or common tea is made valuable by labor. Our English breakfast is of this kind, and it sells from $25 to $60 per picul. Green tea is classed under the names of Gunpowder, Hyson, Imperial, and other names well known here. Oolong is recognized by a Chinese as Black Dragon tea, and ranks high, being a black tea with green tea flavor. The tea plant is not extremely old in China. Its discovery dates back about 1,400 years. The trade was confined to the kingdom until comparatively a recent date. In 1669, the shipments to England were 147½ pounds, but in 1859 they had increased to 85,000,000 pounds, and in 1870 the British Government derived a revenue of over £6,000,000 from the tax on tea. Indirectly, the United States owes its independence to tea. Chemists, botanists, and doctors may disagree upon its merits, but it has always been a favorite beverage with brain-workers; it cheers and invigorates but does not inebriate. The Chinese are proverbially healthy and the tea-taster is long-lived.

At the close of the lecture several persons improved the opportunity to ask questions, and ascertained that good tea is found here, although most of it is injured by long conveyance and sea air. Much of our tea has a moldy taste to one who has drank it in its freshness. The individual consumption of tea is much greater in China than here; in fact, but about one-third of the crop is exported. The so-called Japanese tea is chiefly prepared by Chinese workmen, although the Japanese are learning to cultivate the herb.

DETROIT.

The Legislature Censured—Eloped with a Shoemaker.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 28.—The City Council to-night passed a resolution condemning the action of the Legislature in appointing another State Inspector of the House of Correction, one State Inspector being already provided for by law.

John Graves was to-day appointed United States Commissioner for this district.

The wife of Daniel Carr, of Harrow, eloped yesterday in company with a shoemaker named Best, carrying off $600 in money, and $500 worth of property.

CITY ITEMS.

A New Haven grammar school recently became distasteful to two young boys, both sons of prominent citizens of that city, and, to free themselves from it, they ran away from home. They were traced to New York, and thence to Chicago. Supt. Washburn had the pleasure of taking the youthful wanderers from a felon's cell at the Central Station last evening, and handing them over to their father's. The boys were glad enough to meet the "old gentlemen," they being out of money and away from friends.

Last night at half past 11 o'clock a fire was discovered in a two-story frame building, No. 225 Third avenue, in a room occupied by Harriet Footman. No alarm was given, the fire being put out by a few pails of water. Damage, $40.

Arrest of a Jewelry Swindler and Would-Be Wife Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—J. Bolinder was arrested here to-day, charged with obtaining, under false pretenses, several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry from the house of Hirsch & Hoffenheimer, of New York.

C. W. Ward was arrested to-day for a murderous assault on his wife, in which he stabbed her with a knife, fractured her skull, and beat her in a shocking manner.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Arrived—The steamship Anglia, from Glasgow, and the America, from Bremen.

LONDON, March 28.—The steamship Great Western, reported ashore at Blackmore, got off and returned to Bristol. The steamship India has arrived out.

—The *Alta California* publishes a tabular statement of the number of persons arrested for murder in San Francisco for the last twenty-two years, and the manner they were disposed of. The whole number of murders and manslaughters was 257, for which 187 arrests were made. The disposition made of the murderers arrested was as follows: Hung by Vigilance Committee, 2; discharged, 57; bills ignored, 5; for trial, 14; sent to the Insane Asylum, 1; pardoned, 2; discharged on bail, 15; delivered to Sheriffs of other counties, 14; committed suicide, 2; imprisonment for a term of years, 50; imprisonment for life, 14; hanged, 11. The years most fruitful for murders, as recorded in this list, were 1872, when twenty-six murders were committed; 1869, twenty-one murders; 1856 and 1870, fifteen each; and 1861, ten murders.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—RICHARDS—In this city, March 27, by the Rev. James Harrison, Mr. John R. Blake and Miss Elizabeth Richards, both of Chicago.

RICHARDS—BRACKEN—In this city, March 27, by the Rev. James Harrison, Mr. William E. Richards, of Chicago, and Miss Orin J. Bracken, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEATHS.

BURDICK—Friday morning, March 28, of scarlet fever, Willie, only son of William R. and Mary D. Burdick, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral at the family residence, 884 Michigan avenue, Sunday, March 30, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family invited to attend.

STOWITS—In this city, March 27, 1873, David M. Stowits, aged 35 years.

Funeral from No. 349 West Adams street, to-day (March 29), at 2 o'clock p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

☞ Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

DAVIES—At his residence, No. 455 West Washington street, March 28, of Bright's disease, Dr. John Davies, aged 43 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house, March 31, at 2 p. m.

HAMILTON—The funeral of Stuart Hamilton will take place from his late residence, No. 357 State street, this morning. The services will commence at 11 o'clock. All his friends are invited.

ACKLEY—At Holyoke House, Holyoke, Mass., March 26, John B. Ackley, aged 49 years.

His remains will be sent to Chicago for interment. Residence 663 West Washington street. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULLARD—In this city, Friday, March 28, Lucy A. Bullard, aged 47 years, at the residence of her brother Charles Bullard, No. 13 East Sixteenth street.

☞ Manchester and Nashua, N. H., papers please copy.

TRAINOR—March 28, John W. Trainor, aged 37 years. Funeral Sunday, March 30, from his late residence, 238 Sherman-st., by cars to Calvary.

☞ Rutland, Vt., papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

Will sell, on SATURDAY, March 29, at 9:30 a. m.,

50,000 CIGARS,

Large lot of Glassware, Household Furniture of every description, Carpets, &c., &c.; Show Cases, Frames, Silver-plated Castors, Hat Racks, Wall Pockets, Desks, Chairs, &c. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.

Will sell at Auction Tuesday, April 1, at 10 a. m., the premises 137 North Halsted-st.,

A nice 8-room dwelling-house; also, lease of ground for one year, from May 1, 1873. For further particulars, apply to HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

R. G. GOODWILLIE, Agent.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

MONDAY, March 31, at 2 p. m., we will sell, to close partnership, a

STEAM CANAL BOAT,

Double Engines, Two Wheels, &c., at Indiana-st. Bridge, North Branch. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 188 East Madison-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

We will sell the entire contents of the Metropolitan Hotel at our Ware Rooms, No. 613 Lake-st., this Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock. A rare chance for dealers. Come early. Take Randolph-st. cars and get out at the door, between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.

Remember the goods are nearly new; also, one organ, cost $350.

D. LONG, Salesman. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

WHICH GIFT WILL SUIT YOU?

Read the list carefully and select. Your ticket may draw any of them.

One Grand Gift, Cash,	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,	$500,000

All the above to be distributed by lot among ticket-holders to the Third Grand Gift Concert for benefit of PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., positively April 8, 1873. This Concert is by authority of a special law, and is under direction of Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Ky. This noble philanthropy is the grandest success of the age, and worthy the patronage of all patriotic friends of the Republic who desire to see the Great Southwest benefited by the best Library ever opened, all of whose privileges are absolutely free to every citizen of every State. Full details of the method of drawing gifts, and paying them can be learned from the large circular, which is free to all. Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any Bank or Express Company, the same as a draft or check. Order quick. Send money by P. O. Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, prepaid.

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 267 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 627 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 853 State-st., L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

Household Furniture, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Walnut Wardrobes, Sideboards, Pillar Extension Tables, Lounges, Sofas, French and German Plate Mirrors, Open Buggies, Office Desks, Show Cases, 30 Rolls Wool, Hemp, and Rag Carpet, 5 Crates English Crockery, 75 Pkgs. Glassware, 10 Casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 40 Rolls English and Brussels Carpets.

On SATURDAY, March 29, at 9½ o'clock. Sale on three floors. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Notions, &c., Hats and Caps, Shawls, Honey-Comb Quilts. Full line of Hosiery, including GENTS' BRITISH HOSE, and, at 11 o'clock, a line of Brussels, Ingrain, Venetian, and Rug Carpets, at Auction on Tuesday, April 1, at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTHS' Leather & Serge Wear

Of all Kinds and Varieties.

Women's, Misses' & Children's Spring Wear, a Full Line,

AT AUCTION,

By Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

25 EXTRA SEWING MACHINES,

In perfect order, a lot of superior machines, that purchasers will do well to see, at auction this morning, by TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

10 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY, 5 CASKS C. C. WARE

In Open Lots to the Trade, At 11 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, BY TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

Of New and Second-hand Furniture and Carpets, this Morning at 9½ o'clock. Full assortment of Chairs, Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Plated Ware, etc. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneer, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED HOUSES,

At Auction, on Tuesday, April 1, at 10 a. m. on the premises. The houses on Block bounded by Carroll, Wayman, Union, and Desplaines-sts.

The buildings must be removed at once, as the property is to be used for railway purposes. Terms cash. Sale peremptory. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auct'rs.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, ELEGANT FURNITURE, No. 186 South Sangamon-st, WITHOUT RESERVE, AT AUCTION.

On Monday Morning, March 31, at 10 o'clock, entire furniture of a Sangamon-st. residence—Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Pictures, English Body Brussels Carpets, Mattresses, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c. Also, a splendid Chickering 7-octave Piano and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS. GREAT CLOSING OUT. TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary. Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 123 LaSalle-st.